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THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

A New Platform Reported and Adopted.

Six Futile Ballotings for a Presidential Candidate.

The Convention Fails to Agree and Adjourns Till This Morning.

The Strength and Chances of the Several Candidates.

Rumors and Gossip of Last Evening---Latest Reports and Surmises.

Yesterday, for the first time, to gain an entrance to Tammany Building was not an undertaking requiring herculean strength and vast prowess of endurance. The police arrangements had at last been perfected between Inspector LEONARD and Mr. R. O. MOORE, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention, and, being admirably enforced by Capt. CAMERON, the crowd was swallowed into the great hall without the ruffling of a temper or a dress. It was fortunate indeed, that the officials were thus perfect, for yesterday the attendance was far in excess of the previous days, and the number of tickets was greatly in excess of the capacity of the hall, and, as was stated of the previous day, this was especially true of the space within the railing supposed to be dedicated to delegates, members of the Press and ladies, but where, nevertheless, the visages of hundreds grown sleek and rubicond in luxuriating in the public pastures of New-York City, were visible in the most desirable places.

Long before the hour of meeting the hall was filled, and the pavement of human heads was laid, unbroken, from the rostrum to the top seats of the gallery. It was a most orderly assemblage, and waited patiently and decorously for the beginning of the end, which many thought would come before the session closed. There were no cat-calls, no shouts of any kind whatever, no sound, indeed, but a not unpleasant hum, as though a great hive of bees was engaged in an animated but not clamorous discussion. And this conversation was confined chiefly to the delegates who congregated in groups in the aisles and between the benches, to compare notes on the situation. Everybody knew that the Scylla of the platform had been deftly avoided, and that the Charibdys of candidates only remained to be encountered. The platform adroitly constructed of "glittering generalities," and, as a prominent apostate afterward boasted, "meaning anything or nothing on the greenback question," was to be passed unanimously under the operation of the previous question, which left a ballot for President an event to be expected in the early stages of the session. Hence the eager question and guarded reply, as men sought to know or conceal each other's opinions and beliefs. But nothing came of all the talk, for those in the inmost circles even did not know what the first ballot would be until it was announced from the rostrum. But not for that reason did men relax in their efforts to learn something definite a few minutes in advance of somebody else, and the canvassing and arguing continued, until the rap of the President's gavel suddenly dissolved the groups, hushed the hum, and hurried the delegates to their seats, anxious and expectant, but each having picked up, somewhere, one of those crumbs of comfort that fall so plentifully in all political gatherings.

Proceedings of the Convention.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, the President, being slightly indisposed, (though present on the platform,) the Convention was called to order by Gen. THOMAS L. PRICE, of Missouri, who introduced Dr. PLUMMER, who opened the proceedings with the following prayer:

OPENING PRAYER.

Almighty and Glorious Jehovah, Father of men and of nations, we approach Thy eternal and propitious Throne, confessing that we are sinful, and deserve not the least of all Thy manifold mercies. Though we, as a people, have seen afflictions by the rod of Thy wrath, yet Thou hast punished us less than our iniquities deserve. We have insulted and provoked Thee to anger by our ingratitude, unbelief and love of the world—by our pride, profaneness, and forgetfulness of Thee. Oh, forgive us our sins! In days gone past Thou hast greatly blessed us. Our history is full of striking instances of Thy goodness. Our brothers have told us true and wonderful stories of Thy love and mercy. Even now, we enjoy many favors wholly gracious. We thank Thee for the precious things of heaven; for the dew and for the deep that worketh beneath, and for the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and for the precious things put forth by the moon, and for the chief things of the ancient mountains, and for the precious things of the lasting hills, and for the precious things of the earth, and, above all, for the good will of Him that dwelt in the bush. We bless Thee for Thy countless benefits, temporal and spiritual. Continue to do us good. Chasten us, yet in measure for our good; but smite us not in Thy hot displeasure. Let the solemn event by which Thou hast suddenly removed a member of this body from the fleeting scenes of time to the awful realities of eternity be sanctified to us all. In mercy, pity and sustain the family thus cast into deep sorrow. Pour not upon us the vials of Thy wrath. Spare us according to the greatness of Thy mercy. In Thy tender compassion compose our public agitations; protect the injured; relieve the distressed; judge the widow; be the orphan's God; cause all human sufferings to lead men to repentence and to Thee; make all our people devout worshippers of the God of Heaven; let violence no more be heard in our land, wasting nor destruction in our borders; give our Senators wisdom; make our officers peaceful and our exactors righteous; so bless us that our men shall call our walls salvation and our gates praise. Oh, send us when, how, and by whom Thou wilt, but send us enlargement and deliverance; allay the vindictive passions of men; teach them to forgive and to forget, to pity and to bless. Let the mountains bring forth grace, and the little hills righteousness. O, Lord, our God, be Thou our shield, our glory, and the lifter up of our head. Guide the deliberations of this Convention to such conclusions as shall promote Thy glory and the public welfare. Deliver not this nation over to misrule, to despotism, to anarchy, to sectional animosity, nor to internecine strifes. Preserve to us and our posterity unimpaired the liberties, civil and religious, received from our fathers, and bought with their toils, and tears, and blood. So will we, Thy people and the sheep of Thy pasture, show forth Thy praise for ever and ever, through Jesus Christ, our Strength and Redeemer. Amen.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, moved to dispense with the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings; which was declared carried.

RESOLUTIONS FROM HON. ALEX. H. STEPHENS.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Delaware—I hold in my hand a series of resolutions, which I have received from Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, [applause,] which I ask to have read and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Resolved, That in the future as in the past we will adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the Constitution as the only solid foundation of our strength, security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That the Union established by the Constitution is a union of States Federal in its character, composed of States thereby united, and is incapable of existence without the States as its continuing integral parts, and therefore the perpetuation of the Union in its integrity depends upon the preservation of the States in their political integrity, the Government of the United States being a Federal Republic, and not a consolidation of the whole people into a nation.

Resolved, That the perpetuation of the Union, and the maintenance of the Government, as both were established by the Constitution, and as both under the Constitution have been expounded in the foregoing resolutions, in conformity with the venerable teachings of JEFFERSON, MADISON and JACKSON, have ever been held as cardinal doctrines of the Democratic Party; and they are now reiterated with increased earnestness, under the solemn conviction that only by bringing back the administration of the Government to the time-honored principles, (on which for sixty years there was such unparalleled happiness and prosperity,) and in rescuing it from those who have ever held the Constitution itself to be no better than a "covenant with death and an agreement with hell," whose revolutionary policy and measures have brought such general discord, strife and war, with its attendant ills, upon a large portion of the country, and such widespread demoralization throughout the whole of it.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party, in sustaining the Federal Administration in the late unhappy conflict of arms, did so in good faith, with the hope and earnest wish to maintain the principles above set forth, and with no view of "waging war" on the part of the Northern States "in any spirit of oppression" against their brethren of the South, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States: but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired. The subjugation of these States, or the holding of them as conquered territory would be, in the judgment of this Convention, the destruction of the Union itself.

Resolved, That the highest meed of patriotism is due and should ever be rendered to all those who in the recent war periled life or fortune for the maintenance of the Union and the beneficent system of American Government thereby established, upon the fundamental principles set forth in the foregoing resolution; but we have neither thanks nor sympathy for those who entered or carried on the contest for the subjugation of States, or for the subjugation by Federal authority of the white race in any of the States, to the dominion of the black. The right of suffrage, or who shall exercise political power, is a matter that rests under the Constitution exclusively with the several States. There it properly belongs, and there it should continue ever to remain.

CAUTIOUS ILLINOIS.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—I move that all resolutions hereafter introduced to the Convention shall be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading. We shall commit some mistake, we shall indorse some doctrine that we cannot defend upon the stump, and ought not to defend upon it, if we pass all resolutions that seem to read right when read before the Convention.

Mr. BRADFORD, of Delaware—I am opposed to that motion, because I think it is due to those that offer them that they shall be read before the Convention.

Mr. TARBILL, of Ohio—I move to amend the motion of the gentleman from Illinois, so that it shall apply only to resolutions touching the principles of the platform.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I accept that. I do not know exactly how we are to determine what does refer to the platform, but I will accept the proposition.

Mr. BIGLER, of California—I have resolutions adopted by the California Democratic State Convention, which I simply wish to present to go with the others, and ask that they be read.

Mr. COX, of New-York—I wish to say to the Convention that there is no necessity for the motion of the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. RICHARDSON,) because the Committee on Resolutions are now ready to report, and there will be no occasion for further resolutions of this kind.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania—I move to lay the motion of the gentleman from Illinois upon the table.

Mr. COX—I hope the gentleman from Illinois will withdraw his motion, for the Committee will report, and then motions on that subject will not be necessary.

Mr. RICHARDSON—I do not withdraw the motion.

ANTI-NEGRO SUFFRAGE RESOLUTIONS.

The Secretary read the following resolutions, presented by Ex-Gov. BIGLER, of California, adopted by the California Democratic State Convention:

Resolved, That it is not only the patriotic duty, but the deliberate purpose of the Democratic Party never to submit to be governed by the negro, nor by those claiming to be elected by negro suffrage; and we do earnestly recommend the adoption of this resolution by the National Convention of the Democracy which shall assemble in July next.

Resolved, That the Eight-hour law system of labor is a Democratic measure, and ought of right to become a national principle, making eight hours a legal day's work on all public works in the United States; that our delegation to the National Convention are requested to use their endeavors to incorporate this declaration in the national platform.

I move to refer these resolutions, and any to be offered hereafter, to the Committee on Platform, and insist upon that question.

Mr. BIGLER—I move to lay that motion on the table.

The question was put on the motion to lay upon the table, and it was rejected.

The question recurred upon the motion of Mr. RICHARDSON.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio—I submit that if the resolution is adopted in that form it carries to the table a motion to proceed to vote for President, as well as any other form of proceeding.

Mr. COX, of New-York—I rise to a point of order that the Committee on Resolutions have the right to report at any time, and are now seeking the recognition of the Chair for that purpose, and that other business should not interfere with the report of the Committee.

Mr. MURPHY, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions—I am directed by the Committee on Resolutions to report the platform, and I hold it in my hand and ask to read it to the Convention. [Applause.]

A QUIET HOUSE WANTED.

Mr. MUNROE, of Nevada—I am directed by gentleman around me to call the attention of the Chair to the fact that it will be interesting and important to us all to hear each word of the resolutions. While the venerable gentleman was praying for us this morning, I noticed that his voice, weak as it was, could be heard all over the hall. I heard every word distinctly, and if it takes us from now until next Winter to restore order so that we can hear the resolutions, I think it ought to be done, so that we may be able to act intelligently upon the platform.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen you will please take your seats and keep profound silence while the resolutions are being read. We hope that there will be not a whisper in the hall while the resolutions are being read. Mr. MURPHY, of New-York, will proceed to read the resolutions.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic Party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government and the guarantee of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war, or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated, do, with the return of peace, demand,

First—Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second—Amnesty for all past political offences and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third—Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States. [Thunders of applause.]

Fourth—Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities. [Renewed cheering and cries of "Read it again."]

Fifth—One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder. [Great cheering and cries of "Read it again."]

The fifth resolution was again read and again cheered.

Sixth—Economy in the administration of the Government, the reduction of the standing army and navy, the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, [great cheering,] and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting Internal Revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government, and the currency made good, the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the Internal Revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh—Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and the Judicial Departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad, the assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign Powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign Powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction, [Applause.]

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical Party for its disregard of right and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of profound peace to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the Press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret Star Chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded, in time of peace, the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a Bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution; while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subject and conquered people around the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution.

And we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution; and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of coequal States; and that we regard the Reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void; that our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution; that the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the Preemption or Homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied. That the President of the United States, ANDREW JOHNSON, [applause,] in exercising the power of his high office, in resisting the aggressions of Congress, upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic Party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. [Great applause.]

Upon this platform the Democratic Party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people; and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such coöperating with us as friends and brethren. [Applause.]

THE COMMITTEE UNANIMOUS—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

At the conclusion of the reading of the platform Mr. MURPHY said: As might have been expected, in the preparation of this platform there were differences of opinion, which, however, upon consultation, have vanished. I say to this Convention that this platform has received the unanimous approval of the Committee. [Great applause.] And, Sir, in view of this fact, I move the previous question upon its adoption. [Applause.]

The SECRETARY—Mr. MURPHY, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, moves the previous question on the platform. The question now before the Convention is, shall the previous question be ordered? [Cries of "Question," "Question."]

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

A DELEGATE—I should like to hear those resolutions read again. [Cries of "No," "No," and "Question."]

The question was then put upon the adoption of the platform, and it was unanimously adopted amid enthusiastic cheering—the entire body of delegates and spectators rising and waving their hats and handkerchiefs.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the United States. [Great applause and cries of "Question," "Question."]

The question was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. BIGLER) was adopted, and to lay that motion on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

The PRESIDENT, (who here resumed the Chair)—Before the Committee proceeds to ballot, to avoid all possible misunderstanding, it is proper that this Convention should understand and clearly define what the two-thirds rule is. The Chair is exceedingly anxious that no question shall be decided by it after a ballot that can by any possibility lead to any misunderstanding or any disappointment. The Chair holds itself ready in the construction of the two-thirds rule to be governed by the directions of this Convention. We have adopted the rules which governed the Convention in 1864. The Convention of 1864 adopted the rules that governed the Convention of 1860. I see before me a number of eminent gentlemen, one from Illinois, another from Michigan, and others from other States, who were conspicuous and prominent members of that Convention. I was not a member of that body. I have read through its proceedings, with a view of understanding what that rule is. I will direct the Clerk to read the decision of the Convention in Charleston in 1860, and the decision of the Convention when it met again at Baltimore, under another Chairman, after the unfortunate disruption of that body. When those resolutions have been read, if there is any one who wishes to have any further interpretation of these resolutions, I beg the Convention will act upon this matter, as it will be in order under the decision of the Convention. It is exceedingly important, after a vote has been taken—where it is possible that the decisions of the Chair might be held to help or hurt a candidate—that he should make no decisions which are not in accordance with the clear sense of this Convention. The Chair should not have thrown upon it the responsibility of any duty to dictate. Now this is possible: If all the delegates to this Convention shall vote when we nominate a candidate, no difficulties could arise. But if all should not vote, the question would come up, should there be two-thirds of the members of this body voting, or would two-thirds of those who did vote make the nomination? I therefore ask upon this subject that the Convention, in some form of resolution, shall instruct the Chair as to the right interpretation of the resolution under the circumstances. I implore the Convention to relieve me from any responsibility of that character.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—Mr. President, I desire to submit a resolution now, that two-thirds of all the votes cast shall decide the question. I move the resolution. Now, I want to say another thing. I shall not now move to repeal this two-third rule; but after we have nominated a candidate, I will move its repeal for all future Conventions. It is the most mischievous rule ever adopted by the Democratic Party. As soon as we nominate a candidate I shall deem it my duty to bring forward the question in all future Conventions. A majority of the party should control the party. I want to get out of the wilderness. [Laughter.] I want to safely land. I want to stand upon the Constitution of our country and the supreme law of the land, and take everybody out.

The Secretary read the resolution for information, as follows:

Resolved, That two-thirds of all the votes cast shall be required to nominate a candidate for President of the United States and Vice-President.

Mr. KIERNAN, of New-York—I believe, Mr. President, and I hope that no real question will arise in this Convention in reference to the subject matter of this resolution. Not only do we want to get out of the wilderness, but we want to win in the coming contest. Our Convention, as I rejoice to know, is composed of representatives from the Democratic conservative men of every State in the Union. I desire that we have all the good, and that we shall nominate no man in this important contest except the man who commands the best judgment of two-thirds of the representatives. It is therefore, Sir, in no other sense that I rise to ask this Convention that they change the rule which has hitherto prevailed, and not adopt the resolution of my respected friend from Illinois. I believe, Sir, that we should not place ourselves in such a position that the representatives of any one State should affect the result of our deliberations. Let the delegates from every State give us, not their feelings nor their prejudices, but their judgments in reference to the man who is to be our standard bearer. I do not want my judgment to prevail if I find that two-thirds of the gentlemen of the Convention are opposed to my judgment, nor do I want the judgment of others to prevail, except they shall succeed in satisfying two-thirds of all the delegates from all the States that the man they select is the one best calculated to lead us on to victory, and rescue us from the misrule of Radical factions. [Applause.] Therefore I submit that we should adhere to the rule that has hitherto prevailed, and say that, in balloting, the man who shall command the votes of two-thirds of the delegates from all the States shall be our standard bearer, and that nobody else shall. [Applause.]

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—I don't desire to be misrepresented; I have said that I was in favor of the two-third rule if we make our nominations to-day.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania—Mr. President, it was deemed important by the Committee that a very clear understanding should be had in relation to the rules which should govern the proceedings of this body, and especially that a very clear understanding should be had upon this important matter; and it may be interesting to you, Mr. President, and it may be interesting to this Convention to know what was the construction placed by this Committee upon this rule. I will state, Sir, that I believe it was the unanimous judgment of that Committee, when it reported the rule, that it required, not two-thirds of the vote cast, but two-thirds of the vote of the entire electoral college. [Cries of "good," and applause.] Therefore, I move, sir, to substitute for the resolution of the honored gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RICHARDSON) the following, which I send to the Chair.

A DELEGATE from Louisiana—Mr. President, I desire to ask what has become of the resolution which was offered by the gentleman from Maryland. I want it read.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair finds itself embarrassed with two resolutions from having inadvertently recognized the gentleman who offered one of them.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania—I ask for the reading of my resolution.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—Mr. President, I will now withdraw my whole proposition; but I give notice that when I advance with a candidate to a majority vote I will camp with the majority and stay there to the end.

The PRESIDENT—The resolution is withdrawn. The Chair advises this Convention that they adopt the construction which was put upon this resolution in 1860 by the President of the Convention at Charleston, and by the President of the Convention at Baltimore. The Chair understands that the decision at Charleston (which decision was assented to afterward at Baltimore) was that it required two-thirds of the electoral votes. In order that the Convention may understand this, I will ask the Secretary to read it. The only wish of the Chair in this matter is to prevent any possible misunderstanding from arising here as to the rule under which we act.

Mr. WHITE, of Maryland—Inasmuch as the decision of the Chair contains exactly what my resolution contained, I will withdraw it.

THE CONVENTION OF 1860 ON THE TWO-THIRD RULE.

The Secretary, by direction of the President, then read from the report of the decision of the Chair made at the Democratic Convention of 1860, as follows:

"The resolution passed at Charleston, as understood by the President of this Convention, as understood by the present occupant of the chair, was not a change in the rule requiring a two-thirds vote to be given to nominate, but merely a direction given to the Chair by the Convention, not to declare any one nominated until he had received two-thirds of the votes of the Electoral College; and the present occupant of the chair will not feel at liberty, under that direction, to declare any one nominated until he gets 202 votes, unless the Committee shall otherwise instruct him."

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, moved that the roll of States be called, and that the delegates of the several States proceed to the nomination of candidates for the Presidency.

A DELEGATE from Delaware—Several gentlemen here desire to know the exact electoral vote.

The PRESIDENT—Three hundred and seventeen is the entire electoral vote.

Mr. A. OAKEY HALL stated the substance of a resolution which he held in his hand, and desired to offer. That the whole number of delegates in the Convention being 317, two-thirds of which was 211⅓, that no person be declared nominated unless he received 212 votes.

Several DELEGATES—No, no.

A delegate moved to lay the resolution on the table.

HINTS TO OUTSIDERS—A LESSON ON COURTESY.

The CHAIRMAN—The Chair is of the opinion that the Convention has already settled the question, and that, therefore, the resolution is not in order, because it is simply carrying out what has been passed upon. Before the States are called I wish to say one word to this audience. It has been a subject of complaint, and the Chair perhaps has been much at fault, that we have allowed so much latitude to those who have come up to witness our proceedings. There has been so much that went straight to the Democratic heart that we could not repress such manifestations, but, while this is true, our audience must remember that so far as the business of this Convention is concerned, it is unfit and improper for them in any degree to attempt to influence its action by their manifestations. And let me say another thing, that the tickets to this Convention have been given out in their proportion to every delegate. In the very nature of things, a large share of this audience is drawn from the great City in which we meet; and let me reinforce my suggestion to them by another consideration, which I know will sink deep into the heart of every man from New-York, that it is an act of inhospitality. [Cheers.] I trust, therefore, that when this Convention shall proceed to ballot, there shall be no manifestation which shall not show that this Convention, and all who are about us, do not recognize in every man whose name shall be offered here a true, earnest and honest man we would be glad to honor; but we are compelled to make the choice of but one. [Loud applause.]

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania—The first proceeding under the order of the Convention already adopted, will be the nominating of the candidates of the Convention. [Voices—"No, no; let us waive that."]

Mr. KAVANAGH, of Montana—I send to the Chair and desire to have read certain resolutions. They are resolutions adopted last evening by all the delegates from all the Territories of the United States.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—I am obliged, reluctantly, to raise the point of order, that the House is executing an order and the resolutions of the gentleman are clearly not in order.

The CHAIRMAN—First let me see what the resolutions are. The Chair is of opinion that the resolutions are not in order now, as the Convention is in the performance of another order.

Mr. KAVANAGH—May I ask a question for information? At what time may these resolutions be offered, if at all?

After consultation with several delegates, Mr. KAVANAGH withdrew his resolutions.

Mr. TILDEN—I am desired to suggest to the Chair that it instructed the Secretary of the Convention when any State shall give in its vote, to call back that vote, in order that there may not be any misunderstanding or confusion.

DELEGATES—That's right.

NOMINATION OF CANDIDATES.

The CHAIR—The Convention will now proceed to bring forth its candidates; to name candidates.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—It is not the spirit of the resolution which was adopted, as I understand it. It is the usual order to name candidates, but the resolution contemplates the balloting.

Mr. PERRIN—I am requested to state the order of proceedings. As the roll is called, the different States will name the candidates for President.

Numerous DELEGATES—No, no! Call the States for a ballot.

Mr. THURMAN—I wish to say a word. The resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania was that this Convention do now proceed to nominate a President. That resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was made, and that resolution was laid on the table, so that there is nothing to do but to execute that order. But one thing further. A resolution was passed yesterday that the friends of every candidate that should be presented to this Convention should pledge him and themselves to support the nomination that should be made, that would seem to require the names of the candidates to be presented, and the pledge should be given.

The CHAIRMAN—The Chair understands that the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania contemplated and that it was the sense of the Convention that we should now proceed to have the names of the candidates announced.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania—The resolution offered this morning had better be read.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows;

Resolved, That the Convention do now proceed to nominate a candidate for President of the United States.

Mr. BIGLER, of Pennsylvania—That is a general order; under that order all the other forms that are necessary must be first adopted. We must have tellers and then proceed to ballot.

The CHAIRMAN—How many tellers shall there be?

Mr. BREWER, of Pennsylvania—I move that the Secretaries of the Convention act as tellers.

Mr. BIGLER—How many Secretaries are there at the table?

The CLERK—Four.

Mr. BIGLER—I move that the Secretaries of the Convention act as tellers and count all the votes that shall be given.

The motion was agreed to.

A delegate from Georgia complained that owing to the confusion delegates sitting near the doors leading into the Hall could not hear a word.

The CHAIR—The officers of the house will see that the delegates are protected from the noise of those who are here upon their tickets and not members of the Convention.

Mr. MUNRO, of Nevada—I have one question to ask, upon the answer to which may depend the course which this delegation will adopt in regard to the nomination of candidates. I ask that the President will now state what his ruling will be after the closing of the naming of candidates here—whether we can at any time hereafter bring forward any new candidate.

PRESIDENT—The Chair understands that this Convention has a right at any time to bring forward any new candidate it may see fit.

Mr. DODGE, of Ohio—As a preliminary proceeding I move that any delegates be now authorized to present the name of any candidate.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio—I suggest to my colleague that his motion is entirely unnecessary.

CHAIRMAN—The Chair understands that when the Convention resolved to go into the nomination of a President, they meant to do it in the usual and customary form. At all times it has been the practice of our Conventions to give delegates a chance to name their candidates, and the Chair will so hold unless objections are made.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio—I ask the attention of the Chair to the resolution adopted yesterday, that when a delegate nominates a candidate, he pledge that candidate and those who support him, to support the nominee of the Convention. That he is required to do so by the resolution adopted yesterday.

The PRESIDENT—I do not know how far candidates may be regarded as pledged. I will only make this suggestion: I sincerely hope that no such doubt will linger in the mind of any delegate, and no such suspicion, as that any man here will not support the nominees of this Convention.

Mr. THURMAN—Mr. President—

VOICES—"No! no!"

Mr. THURMAN—I insist upon my right to the floor. I beg the Chair to indulge me a moment. I only wish to say——

The PRESIDENT—If the gentleman will allow time for the Secretary to read the resolutions on this subject, already adopted by the Convention, he will see why the resolution now offered by his colleague (Mr. DODGE)——

Mr. THURMAN—I think it unnecessary.

The Secretary read the resolution passed yesterday, pledging rejected candidates to support the nominees of the Convention.

Mr. TILDEN, of New-York—It is the common law of the Democratic Party that every candidate is so pledged; and I suggest that if any gentleman here proposes a candidate whom he does not deem to be so pledged, he should mention the exception.

The CHAIRMAN—The subject is disposed of. The roll of States will now be called so that the delegates from each State will have an opportunity, if they see fit, to state what candidates they wish to present to the Convention.

The Secretary called the name of Alabama.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Alabama makes no nomination.

The Secretary called the name of Arkansas.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Arkansas makes no nomination.

The Secretary called the name of California.

Mr. BIGLER—California makes no nomination.

The Secretary called the name of Connecticut.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut—It will be remembered, Sir——

The PRESIDENT—The Chair understands that five minutes is the time that is to be allowed to each delegate to present the candidate of his delegation. If that is the understanding of the Convention the rule will be enforced.

CONNECTICUT NOMINATES GOV. ENGLISH.

Mr. EATON—It will be remembered that after passing through a terrible civil war, which lasted for four long and weary years, the cloud of despotism hung all over this broad land. All was gloom, all was darkness, all was desolation. At last, Sir, there arose a star in the East and my own gallant little Commonwealth broke through the gloom and elected a Democratic Governor. I know I do not say too much when I say that a thrill of joy ran all through the land at the news of that election. A year rolled around and again the sterling and gallant Democracy of my little Commonwealth reëlected the same man Governor. Mr. President, the State of Connecticut, the first State to vote Democratic after the war; the State of Connecticut whose platform for the past ten years has always been a Democratic platform; the State of Connecticut, well knowing that she has but six votes to give here, and that in all probability eminent and distinguished men of other States will be named, yet comes here and offers you as the standard-bearer of this great Confederacy of Commonwealths our own Executive officer—JAMES E. ENGLISH. [Applause.]

The Secretary called the name of Delaware.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Delaware makes no nomination.

The Secretary called the name of Florida.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Florida makes no nomination.

The Secretary called the name of Georgia.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Georgia makes no nomination.

The Secretary called the name of Illinois.

ILLINOIS, INDIANA AND IOWA FOR PENDLETON.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—We will cast our vote for Mr. PENDLETON, [applause;] but we leave it to the Ohio delegation to make the nomination.

The Secretary called the name of Indiana.

The Chairman of the Delegation—The gentleman for whom the delegation of Indiana design to cast their vote has been already named to the Convention.

The Secretary called the name of Iowa.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Iowa makes no nomination, but expects to sustain the nomination made by the State of Ohio.

The Secretary called the name of Kansas.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Kansas makes no nomination.

The Secretary called the name of Kentucky.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Kentucky makes no nomination.

The Secretary called the name of Louisiana.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Louisiana makes no nomination.

MAINE FOR GEN. HANCOCK.

The Secretary called the name of Maine.

Gen. ANDERSON.—I am directed by the majority of the delegation from Maine to present to this body as a candidate, a gentleman who they believe unites in himself all the best characteristics of the most available candidates, and also, one who if elected would be able to discharge the duties acceptably and as well as any other man in the country, of the chief executive office of the United States. I would present a gentleman, who by his position during the past year has made a record that stands to day high in the hearts of the whole American people; a gentleman who appointed to a military position as the Commander of a military district of the United States, succeeding one who in that position had subordinated his regard for the laws and the Constitution of the country, and his respect for the Chief Magistrate of the United States, to his own ambitious longing—one who sent there, as the representative of this Government, interposed the shield of the laws of the country between the tyranny of hard and petty tyrants and an oppressed and outraged people; a man who by nature gifted with a broad and comprehensive and discriminating intellect, educated in a school which taught him that the Government was instituted to afford to its citizens the great cardinal rights of personal liberty, personal security, and the right to acquire and enjoy property stood there, and interposed between the operations of the military Government and the people who had been outraged and oppressed, the law that should accord to them those rights; a gentleman who was in command of troops in the late contest, who commanded them with lion-hearted courage and great magnanimity; who fought well for the nation which placed him in command, but held forth the hand of mercy to the enemy when brought beneath his arms; a man who, ever foremost in the fight, held the plume aloft which, like the helmet of NAVARRE, was always the oriflamme about which his troops went on either to honorable death or glorious victory. It would seem almost superfluous to give the name, but I will nominate Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK. [Applause.]

Mr. EMORY, of Maine—In behalf of what now constitutes the minority, but what I have reason to believe will constitute a majority of the Maine delegation, and in behalf of the laboring masses of Maine, who look to the action of this Convention to relieve them from the burden of debt and taxation under which they are now groaning, I nominate as their choice Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio. [Prolonged applause.]

The Secretary called the name of Maryland.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Maryland makes no nomination.

The Secretary called the name of Massachusetts.

The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Massachusetts presents no name at this time.

The Secretary called the name of Michigan.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Michigan makes no nomination at this time.

The Secretary called the name of Minnesota.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Minnesota makes no nomination at this time.

The Secretary called the name of Mississippi.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Mississippi makes no nomination.

The Secretary called the name of Missouri.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Missouri makes no nomination.

The Secretary called the name of Nebraska.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Nebraska makes no nomination, but will cast her vote for GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

The Secretary called the name of Nevada.

The Chairman of the Delegation—Nevada makes no nomination.

The Secretary called the name of New-Jersey.

NEW-JERSEY FOR GOV. PARKER.

Mr. LITTLE, of New-Jersey—The State of New-Jersey nominates Ex-Gov. JOEL PARKER. He has a national reputation. During the whole war he sustained the General Government with all the force that he could send; but at no time did he permit the Federal power to make any encroachments upon the rights of the States or the rights of the people of the States. He is a man who will receive, as I believe, every Democratic vote in the country. He is the soldier's friend; he is the candidate of State rights; he belongs to a State that, at one time, gave the only Democratic vote of the North; he belongs to a State that elected a Democratic Governor. I will not occupy the Convention by any further expression of his merits, claims or qualifications.

NEW-YORK NOMINATES SANFORD E. CHURCH.

The Secretary called the State of New-York.

Mr. TILDEN—The State of New-York, by the unanimous vote of her delegation, nominates one of her most distinguished citizens—a gentleman honorably associated with her public offices for many years past; trained and experienced in executive administration, of decisive and energetic will, who has been repeatedly submitted to the ordeal of a popular vote in our State with distinguished success, and with whom we will achieve a greater and more brilliant triumph in our State than we have ever done; whom we can conscienciously recommend to the Convention and the country as a gentleman who would be eminently fit for the office—a candidate unassailable and available. The delegation from the State of New-York submits to this Convention the name of SANFORD E. CHURCH of New-York. [Applause.]

Mr. PERRINE—The State of New-York nominates SANFORD E. CHURCH. [Applause.]

SOUTH CAROLINA MAKES NO NOMINATION.

When South Carolina was called, Mr. B. F. PERRY answered: The State of South Carolina makes no nomination.

OHIO NOMINATES GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

When Ohio was called, Gen. MCCOOK said Ohio, by the unanimous voice of her Convention, places in nomination here to-day the name of GEORGE H. PENDLETON of Ohio. [Great applause.]

OREGON FOR PENDLETON.

Mr. BRISTOW answered for Oregon—Oregon will make no nomination, but will cast its vote for GEO. H. PENDLETON. [Applause.]

PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATES ASA PACKER.

Upon the State of Pennsylvania being called, Judge WOODWARD addressed the Convention as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: By a unanimous vote of the delegation of which I have the honor to be the organ, I am instructed to place before the Convention the name of an honored citizen of the State of Pennsylvania as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

Before I pronounce his name I beg leave to submit a few observations in reference to our nominee. An impression has gained currency that the delegation intends only a personal compliment to their fellow-citizen, and that they do not name him with an earnest purpose of making him a Presidential candidate. Sir, this is a mistake. The delegation intends no mere personal compliment, but a *bona fide* nomination. Their favorite needs no compliments and desires none. If his countrymen think he can be useful to them in the highest office in their gift, he will do his best to serve them acceptably; but if they prefer another before him, no man will yield a more hearty and cheerful support to whomsoever you may nominate, than will the candidate of our choice. In this hour of great national peril, the Pennsylvania delegation feel that it is their duty to bring their best offering and lay it upon the altar of our common country. We make the offering with a profound impression of all the solemn obligations of the occasion. It is the best we have to present, and, if accepted, we believe it will prove a present and lasting blessing to our beloved country. We make the nomination in good earnest, but with great deference to the opinions and preferences of others; and we hereby declare our purpose to stand by and support our nominee until a full opportunity shall have been given to other delegations to rally to his standard. Our candidate, if not well known to the nation at large, is well known to the people of Pennsylvania, and will be supported by them with an enthusiasm which no other name can inspire. Born in Connecticut and reared in the honorable calling of a carpenter, he came early in life to Pennsylvania, where, by patient industry, by judicious adoption of the best means to the best ends, and by uniform good living, he acquired the confidence of his fellow-citizens and lifted himself from the poverty in which he was cradled into great prosperity and affluence. He stands to-day among the men who have the deepest stake in the material wealth of the nation. He is one of the largest tax-payers in the country.

Our delegation are very far from considering mere wealth a qualification for office, but when great wealth has been acquired, not by inheritance, nor by speculation, and still less by peculation and fraud, but by honest industry, by frugality of living, by following the dictates of a sound judgment and a clear understanding, its possession is proof of an organizing and administrative intellect, capable of and fitted for high duties in any sphere of life.

The qualities of manhood are well marked by the uses to which individual wealth is devoted. In the instance which I am about to place before the Convention, wealth has not been hoarded, nor hid under a bushel, nor wasted in riotous living, nor squandered on schemes of folly and extravagance, but it has been employed in clearing out and improving farms, developing and working coal-mines, building and conducting railroads, establishing furnaces, foundries and manufactories, and in founding the Lehigh University, a grand seat of Christian education, and the institution of learning in our country that has ever been fully endowed from its start by individual munificence. If our candidate has not filled the noisy trump of fame, these are the trophies which he has won in the battle of life. He has not gashed the bosom of the earth to make millions of graves for his fellow-men, but he has given employment to the idle, homes to the houseless, bread to the hungry and clothing to the naked. He has not filled the land with widows and orphans, but widows and orphans have shared his bounties, and the blessings of the widow's God has descended upon his basket and his store. For many years he has been a for most man among those enterprising benefactors of our race who are pushing railroads into every part of our extensive country. Railroads are the grandest achievement of modern civilization; they are the highways of the millions; they carry population into our remote lands; they build up towns and cities in what had else been the waste places of the earth; they diffuse intelligence, comfort and cheerful wealth broadcast and they bring back to the seaboard cities, the products of the forest, the farm, the mine, and the industries of interior communities. The planning, constructing and managing of a system of connected railroads in so rugged a country as Pennsylvania, adapting them to the heavy tonnage of coal and iron, and to the quick transportation of passengers, and making them profitable to stockholders, as well as beneficial to the public, are labors that demand high qualities of mind, and bear loud testimony to the fitness of our candidate to grapple with complicated problems, and to bring them to sound practical solutions.

At this point of Judge WOODWARD's speech, the Convention became somewhat impatient, and there were loud calls of "Time!" "time."

The PRESIDENT—The time allotted has already passed, but I trust the gentleman will be allowed to proceed and finish his remarks. [Cries of "Go on! let him finish."]

Judge WOODWARD concluded as follows: A good business man is what the nation now needs at its head. Orators and warriors are useful in proper places, but through the incompetency and mismanagement of the men who have ruled the country for seven years, debt, taxes, confusion, frauds and embarrassments of all sorts have been brought upon us, which threaten our utter ruin, and which only a practical wisdom that has been trained in the business of life can avert and alleviate. A man so trained does Pennsylvania this day present. The forces of his character are quiet and noiseless, like those better forces of nature which ripen the grain-fields and the orchards, and which bear fruits that are "pleasant to the eye and good for food." If there is no brilliance to attract the public gaze to him, there is a pure solid character upon which we may build as upon a sure foundation. A Democrat all his life, a Representative in two successive Congresses, an Associate Judge for five years, a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a man whose integrity has never been questioned, whose big heart embraces all his countrymen, and whose liberal hand is ever open to suffering humanity. Such is the man Pennsylvania is proud to present for the consideration of his countrymen. It is a rule of Divine equity that he who has been faithful over a few things shall be made a ruler over many things. Accept our candidate, Sir, and you may count his majority in the old Keystone State by tens of thousands. Elect him President, and the thieves and gamblers will no longer seek office, but only hiding places from the vigilance of a virtuous Executive, and the Republic will feel the instinct of a new life. Pennsylvania nominates for the next President of the United States Hon. ASA PACKER. [Applause.]

RHODE ISLAND MAKES NO NOMINATION.

The Secretary called the State of Rhode Island.

The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Rhode Island makes no nomination.

The Secretary called the State of South Carolina.

The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of South Carolina makes no nomination.

TENNESSEE FOR ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Secretary called the State of Tennessee.

THOMAS A. R. NELSON, on behalf of the Tennessee delegation, responded as follows: I am instructed by the Tennessee delegation to present to this Convention a gentleman whose name is well known to the members of this Convention, to the people of the United States and to the civilized world. I am directed to present the name of one who for thirty-three years was associated with the Democratic Party, and has been devoted to the maintenance and support of the Democratic principles; one whose life and position is an exemplification of the true equality of American institutions; one who, springing from poverty and obscurity, has attained the highest office within the gift of the people; one who has engaged in the mightiest political contest that our nation ever saw; one who was in favor of the Union in times that tried men's souls, and who was devoted to its support when the Union needed strength; one who, after his elevation to the Presidency, has been maligned, calumniated, traduced, vilified and persecuted by the Radical Party; one who has stood up nobly to the principles of the Constitution, and who has exemplified the principles that are announced in our declaration of principles to-day; one who has boldly stood up for the Constitution against the efforts of those who have attempted to destroy it; who has stood up for the rights of the Executive and Judicial Departments against the tyrannical usurpations of Congress; one who has nobly borne himself in this contest while he has filled the place which was assigned him by the American people; one who has ever been faithful among the faithless; who, chosen by the people, has ever had their dearest interest at heart—one who deserves the confidence of the whole American people, and will faithfully discharge in time to come, as he has in times past, the duties which they have imposed upon him. I am directed to present to the members of this Convention the name of ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. [Great applause.]

The Secretary called the State of Texas.

The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Texas makes no nomination.

VERMONT FOR GOV. ENGLISH.

The Secretary called the State of Vermont.

H. B. SMITH, on behalf of the delegation, said: Vermont presents no new candidate, but her representatives here will cast their votes as a unit for the only Democratic Governor in New-England; Vermont will vote for JAMES E. ENGLISH. [Applause.]

The Secretary called the State of Virginia.

JOHN B. BALDWIN, on behalf of the delegation, responded as follows: The State of Virginia presents no nomination, but true to her ancient history, she accepts, and will cordially support as her first choice, the nominee of this Convention. [Applause.]

The Secretary called the State of West Virginia.

BENJAMIN H. SMITH, Chairman of the delegation, responded as follows: West Virginia makes no nomination, but pledges herself to support the nominee of this Convention.

The Secretary called the State of Wisconsin.

S. CLARK, on behalf of the delegates, said: The delegates from the State of Wisconsin were instructed by the State Convention that sent them here to vote as a unit. A majority of that delegation, controlling the vote of that State, will present to this Convention the name of one of her most distinguished citizens, a gentleman whose reputation is so world wide that no eulogy from myself, or from any other delegate, can add a particle to his laurels, a gentleman who separated himself from the Republican Party when it was in the zenith of its glory and power throughout the country and throughout his State; sacrificing thereby his own personal and political ambition for the good of his country, and for the preservation of the Constitution and the liberties of the people, I am directed to present the name of the Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE. [Applause.]

HENRY S. PALMER—The delegation from Wisconsin has good-naturedly differed in regard to the candidate for the President. The majority has very properly presented the name of the distinguished citizen from our own State. I am, however, instructed by the minority of that delegation to second the nomination of the gentleman who has never been out of the Democratic Party, the Hon. GEO. H. PENDLETON. [Applause.]

THE CANDIDATES.

The Secretary announced the following candidates as having been put in nomination: JAMES E. ENGLISH, of Connecticut; GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio; JOEL PARKER, of New-Jersey; SANFORD E. CHURCH, of New-York; ASA PACKER, of Pennsylvania; ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee; JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania—I move that the Convention now proceed to ballot.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair understands that the custom has been for the Secretary to call the roll. The several delegations then give in their votes to the Chair through their Chairman. If any time is required five or ten minutes for this purpose will be allowed, if there is no objection.

Mr. KAVANAGH, of Dakotah—Will it now be in order to offer a resolution?

The PRESIDENT—The Chair understands that the Convention has already decided that it will not give votes to delegates.

Mr. KAVANAGH—The delegates from these Territories respectfully present a resolution that ought to go upon the record, and not let this Convention act as does the Radical Congress.

(Cries of "order.")

The PRESIDENT—The gentleman is not in order. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. KAVANAGH—I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—An appeal is not in order.

FIRST BALLOT.

The PRESIDENT—The Clerk will proceed with the call. The call of the roll is now made so that the Chairman of the respective delegations of the States as they are called will rise in their places and name the man and the number of votes of the delegation.

The Secretary called the roll, as follows:

ALABAMA.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Alabama casts her eight votes for ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

ARKANSAS.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Arkansas casts her five votes for JAMES E. ENGLISH, of Connecticut.

CALIFORNIA.—The Chairman of the Delegation—California asks to pass her vote.

CONNECTICUT.—The Chairman of the Delegation—Connecticut casts her six votes for JAMES E. ENGLISH.

DELAWARE.—The Chairman of the Delegation—Delaware has the honor to cast her three votes for that illustrious Buckeye statesman, GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

FLORIDA.—The Chairman of the Delegation—Florida casts her three electoral votes for ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

GEORGIA.—The Chairman of the Delegation—Georgia casts her nine votes for ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

ILLINOIS.—The Chairman of the Delegation—Illinois casts her vote for GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

IOWA.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Iowa casts her eight votes for GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio.

KANSAS.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Kansas casts two votes for GEORGE H. PENDLETON, one-half vote for THOMAS HENDRICKS and one-half vote for FRANK P. BLAIR.

KENTUCKY.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Kentucky casts her eleven votes for GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

LOUISIANA.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Louisiana casts her votes for Gen. W. S. HANCOCK.

MAINE.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Maine casts four and a half votes for W. S. HANCOCK; one and a half for GEO. H. PENDLETON; one for ANDREW JOHNSON.

MARYLAND.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Maryland casts four and a half votes for GEO. H. PENDLETON; two and a half votes for ANDREW JOHNSON.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Massachusetts casts eleven votes for Gen. HANCOCK, and one vote for GEO. H. PENDLETON, of Ohio.

MICHIGAN.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Michigan casts her eight electoral votes for REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland.

MINNESOTA.—The Chairman of the Delegation—Four votes for GEO. H. PENDLETON.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Chairman of the Delegation—Mr. President: I am instructed by the Mississippi Delegation to cast her nine votes for W. S. HANCOCK.

MISSOURI.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Missouri casts five votes for GEO. H. PENDLETON, one vote for S. E. CHURCH, of New-York, two and a half votes for THOS. HENDRICKS, two and a half votes for Gen. HANCOCK, one-half for ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

A delegate from California here asked leave to cast the vote of that State, stating that some of the delegates were absent from the room when her name was called.

The PRESIDENT—The State of California will be again called when the roll of States has been gone through with. It greatly embarrasses the officers of the Convention and the reporters of the Press, to make nominations out of order.

NEBRASKA.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Nebraska casts her three votes for GEORGE H. PENDLETON, of Ohio. [Applause.]

NEVADA.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of Nevada casts her three votes for Ex-Governor JOEL PARKER, of New-Jersey.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Chairman of the Delegation—The State of New-Hampshire casts one vote for JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, two votes for Gen. HANCOCK, and two votes for GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

NEW-JERSEY.—The Chairman of the Delegation—New-Jersey casts her seven electoral votes for JOEL PARKER. [Cheers.]

NEW-YORK.—The Chairman of Delegation—New-York casts her thirty-three votes for SANFORD E. CHURCH. [Cheers.]

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Chairman of Delegation—North Carolina casts nine votes for ANDREW JOHNSON. [Cheers.]

OHIO.—The Chairman of Delegation—Ohio casts twenty-one votes for GEO. H. PENDLETON. [Cheers.]

OREGON.—The Chairman of Delegation—Oregon casts her three votes for GEO. H. PENDLETON.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Chairman of Delegation—Pennsylvania casts her twenty-six votes for ASA PACKER.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Chairman of Delegation—Rhode Island casts her four votes for JAMES R. DOOLITTLE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Chairman of Delegation—The State of South Carolina casts her six votes for ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

TENNESSEE.—The Chairman of Delegation—The State of Tennessee casts her ten votes for ANDREW JOHNSON. [Cheers.]

TEXAS.—The Chairman of Delegation—The State of Texas casts her six votes for ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

VIRGINIA.—The Chairman of Delegation—Virginia casts her ten votes for ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee. [Cheers.]

WEST VIRGINIA.—The Chairman of Delegation—The State of West Virginia casts her five electoral votes for GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

WISCONSIN.—The Chairman of Delegation—The delegates of the State of Wisconsin, under the instructions of our Convention, casts her eight votes for JAMES R. DOOLITTLE.

CALIFORNIA.—A Delegate—By direction of the Chairman of our Delegation, who is in ill-health, I am instructed to cast the vote of California, three for PARKER, of New-Jersey, and two for PENDLETON, of Ohio.

The Secretary announced the vote as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 317.

James E. English	16	Andrew Johnson	65
Winfield S. Hancock	33½	James R. Doolittle	13
George H. Pendleton	105	Frank P. Blair	½
Joel Parker	13	Thomas A. Hendricks	2½
Sanford E. Church	34	Reverdy Johnson	8½
Asa Packer	26		

When the vote of ANDREW JOHNSON was announced there was applause throughout the hall.

The CHAIRMAN—The Convention will take a recess for five minutes to give the delegates an opportunity for consultation, after which we will proceed to a second ballot.

On the second ballot the vote was as follows:

SECOND BALLOT.

Alabama—Eight votes for A. Johnson.

Arkansas—One-half vote for J. E. English; for Joel Parker, two and a half; for A. Johnson, two.

California—Three votes for Joel Parker, two for A. Johnson.

Connecticut—Six votes for J. E. English.

Delaware—Three votes for G. H. Pendleton.

Florida—Three votes for A. Johnson.

Georgia—Eight and a half votes for A. Johnson, for Thos. Ewing, Jr., one-half.

Illinois—Sixteen for G. H. Pendleton.

Indiana—Thirteen votes for G. H. Pendleton.

Iowa—Eight votes for G. H. Pendleton.

Kansas—Two votes for G. H. Pendleton; T. A. Hendricks, one-half; Frank Blair, one-half.

Kentucky—Eleven votes for G. H. Pendleton.

Louisiana—Seven votes for W. S. Hancock.

Maine—One and a half votes for G. H. Pendleton; for W. P. Hancock, four and a half; for J. E. English, one.

Maryland—Four and a half votes for G. H. Pendleton; for A. Johnson, two and a half.

Massachusetts—One vote for G. H. Pendleton; for W. S. Hancock, eleven.

Michigan—Eight votes for Reverdy Johnson.

Minnesota—Four votes for G. H. Pendleton.

Mississippi—Seven votes for W. S. Hancock.

Missouri—Five and a half votes for George H. Pendleton; for Gen. Hancock, two votes; for Hendricks, one and a half; for Andrew Johnson, one and a half; and for James R. Doolittle, one and a half.

Nebraska—Three votes to George H. Pendleton.

Nevada—Three votes to Joel Parker of New-Jersey.

New-Hampshire—Two votes to George H. Pendleton and three votes to Gen. Hancock.

New-Jersey—Seven votes to Joel Parker.

New-York—Thirty-three votes to Sandford E. Church.

North Carolina—Eight and a half votes for Andrew Johnson, and two and a half votes for Pendleton.

Ohio—Twenty-one votes for George H. Pendleton.

Oregon—Three votes for Pendleton.

Pennsylvania—Twenty-six votes for Asa Packer.

Rhode Island—Four votes for James R. Doolittle.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF LIEUT.-GEN. N. B. FORREST, AND OF FORREST'S CAVALRY, with Portraits, Maps and Illustrations. By Gen. THOMAS JORDAN and J. P. PRYOR. New-York, New-Orleans and Memphis: BLELOCK & Co. 1868.

Unquestionably, the greatest cavalry leader of the Confederates was Gen. FORREST. We doubt, in fact, whether his superior as a cavalry leader has ever appeared. In audacity, alertness, quickness, fertility of resource, endurance and power of command, he proved himself fit for the most important enterprises of war. He had large liberty of action given him by the rebel Government, and by the commanders of the armies to which he was attached, or of the departments in which he carried on operations; and the most extraordinary success almost uniformly attended him. He introduced new and striking features into his operations; and his campaigns have been objects of interest, in a military point of view, to soldiers throughout the world. In giving the present history of these remarkable campaigns, Gen. JORDAN has shown himself at once a master of military criticism, an adept in the art of historical composition, and a vigorous, clear-headed interesting writer. He follows FORREST from the time he volunteered as a private trooper in Capt. WHITE's company until the time, four years later, when he and his men laid down their arms under parole; and his delineations of his expeditions, manœuvres, battles, successes, plans of campaign and modes of executing them, are given so fully and admirably that nothing further is needed for their comprehension by soldier or civilian.

Gen. FORREST's connection with the Fort Pillow massacre has been the black spot upon his reputation as a soldier. Upon this episode and FORREST's connection with it, Gen. JORDAN throws much new light. He shows from Federal documents and the testimony taken before the Congressional Committee, that Gen. FORREST himself not only took no part in the massacre, but, being absent from the spot at the time, hastened forward with all possible speed, and put an immediate stop to the misdeeds of that part of his command which had captured the fort. The proofs he furnishes on this matter are numerous and abundant, and will, no doubt, lead many to new views of Gen. FORREST's conduct at Fort Pillow.

The book is beautifully gotten up, and is illustrated with a large number of fine steel portraits and maps.

—*One Day's Weaving.* This is the title of a new juvenile from the pen of a lady who not only has a high moral purpose in writing stories for children, but a rare tact in attaining that object without formal teaching or deficiency in narrative interest. Familiar with the ways and wants of the young, and endowed with a graceful invention, she has practiced the art of combining amusement with instruction, until she has found out how to *win and warn* at the same time. For some years the services of Lynde Palmer, her *nom de plume*, were enlisted by Sunday school societies, who recognized her talent. Those of our readers who are familiar with current juvenile literature will remember some of her popular stories—such as "Good Fight," "The Honorable Club," and "Drifting and Steering." WYNKOOP & SHERWOOD have just published her last, and, in some respects, her best *Magnet* story, for such is the significant name of the series—implying *attractive guidance;* it is called "One Day's Weaving," and while so interesting as a story that no child who can read will lay it aside until finished—there is underlying and outcropping in the most natural way—a beautiful lesson—showing how deforming and bitter is pride, and how sweet and benign is love—the two prevalent elements of character which so often battle for the mastery in the human heart; to aid the triumph of the latter in childhood, is the aim of this pleasing tale.

—*Travels by Sea and Land of Alethitheras.* (New-York: MOORHEAD, SIMPSON & BEND.) This seems to be an ingenious satire on the follies, foibles, crimes, insincerities, doings and undoings of the human race in general, and Americans in particular. A wealthy but intelligent youth starts out to see the world, accompanied by the schoolmaster of his native town, who is at once frightfully ugly, uncommonly wise in the world's ways, and appositely witty upon all occasions. This mentor, this "guide, philosopher and friend," points out to his young master with pleasant, though at times slightly bitter, sarcasm, the causes and consequences of what they see, and an attentive reader of this fanciful tale will find much wit and wisdom applied to many familiar features of his own and other lands. The names are mostly symbolical, their meaning being hidden in curious combinations of Greek origin. A little patience and occasional research brings them to light, and, what is rather unusual, they are generally worth the looking for, though, indeed, they smack a little too much of unnecessary pedantry and affectation. The book is worth reading if any will have the perseverance to penetrate the disguises which the author has thrown over persons and scenes.

—*Representations of the Life of Jesus.* Translated from the German of Dr. GERBARD UHLBORN. (Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.) This little treatise consists of four discourses delivered before the Evangelical Union at Hanover, Germany, by Dr. UHLBORN, first preacher to the Court. The translation is from the third German edition. It is published in very neat style, and will be read with interest by those who wish for a fair representation of the views of Christ entertained by such men as RENAU, SCHENKEL and other "advanced" scholars of Europe.

—*Campbell's Complete Poetical Works.* Illustrated with steel engravings and a portrait. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) This handsome and convenient volume is the eighth in the series of the "Globe Edition" of the English poets, now in course of publication by the Messrs. APPLETON. It is accompanied with a life of CAMPBELL, and an essay on the genius and character of the poet, by GEORGE GILFILLAN.

—*Grandpapa's Arithmetic.* By JEAN MACE. (New-York: P. S. WYNKOOP & SON.) Under the pleasant disguise of a delightful fairy tale, told by a darling old grandpapa, JEAN MACE undertakes to teach the little folks all about the simple rules of arithmetic. The plan is very felicitously worked out, and the book cannot fail to be popular with children and their teachers.

—*Fairfax; or, The Master of Greenway Court.* By JOHN ESTEN COOKE. (New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co.) Mr. COOKE has written several other novels relating to the South, but none equal to *Fairfax* in the working out of the story or the delineation of character. It is a story of the last century, and deals largely in the incidents of Indian warfare, hunting adventures, and other features of the wild border life of the time.

—*Leaf and Flower Pictures, and How to Make Them.* Mr. ANSON D. RANDOLPH has just issued a new and enlarged edition of this interesting book, which was first published about ten years ago. It contains numerous colored plates, and much practical information for those who desire to practice the beautiful art of which it treats.

—*Marietta. A Novel.* By T. A. TROLLOPE. T. B. PETERSON & BROS., Philadelphia, have published a very neat edition of this charming novel.

—*How shall we Paint our Houses?* By JOHN W. MASURY. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) This is a practical manual containing a large amount of information concerning pigments and other matters pertaining to the house-painters' art. Persons engaged in this will find it a useful and convenient work.

—*Mathieu Ropars, &c.* By an Ex-Editor. (New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.) This is a miscellaneous collection of essays, stories and poems, which originally appeared in the columns of the New-York *Albion.* They form a volume of very pleasant Summer reading.

—*Marrying by Lot.* A Tale of the Primitive Moravians. By CHARLOTTE B. MORTIMER. (New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.) This is a well-written novel, abounding in incident, and will furnish a pleasant entertainment for a few leisure hours.

—*Self-Made; or, Living for Those We Love.* By Mrs. E. A. WELTY. (New-York: SHELDON & Co.) This is a pleasantly-written story of domestic life, with a good moral, not too obtrusively enforced.

LOUISIANA.

Getting Back into the Union—The Proposed Repeal of the City Charter—The Murder of Mr. Manney—Health of New-Orleans—State of Trade.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 29, 1868.

The difficulties of getting out of the Union are only equal to those of getting in again. Louisiana has made both experiments in good faith, and is satisfied experimentally that it is better to stick to the ship as the best chance for safety, as well as prosperity. We have had "anarchy, tempered with despotism," and find a stable form of Government the best. Decidedly the pro-consular system, as administered in the South, is too oppressive and ruinous to be endured, so we fly to reconstruction on any terms; for whenever that event occurs, the affairs of the State pass once more into the hands of its own people. They will be administered according to the public interests, so that, call men by what party names you will, their local interests must be represented. It was this principle which made the State Rights Democrats of Louisiana vote for protection to sugar. Deprived of the legislative and military interventions of Congress, these visitors known as carpet-baggers, will not be so violent or so radical in their doctrines. The colored vote will feel the same influence, and the dominant interests of the State being in the ascendant once more, we shall have social peace. The politicians have accepted the inevitable, and will recognize the negro vote, as an element to be estimated and contended for. The conversative reactions among the colored people of Mississippi is a proof of this new phase. A division of the colored vote will reverse the political position of Mississippi, and cast her increased vote against the very interest of New-England, which the gift of colored suffrage was intended to promote.

Our Legislature in session is expected to realize a similar result. It is well known that a large section of the Republican vote, white and colored, has been dissatisfied with the alleged rapacity of the carpet-baggers. The ruthless manner in which they destroyed the *Tribune*, the sincere organ of the colored interest, and seized on all the Federal and State spoils, disgusted and alarmed these Conservative Republicans. These men having large and permanent interests in this country, are unwilling to intrust them to the care of the Bedouins. It is not improbable that one of those political fusions which distinguish American politics may occur, and that a partition of the State offices between the Democrats and Conservative Republicans may leave the carpet-baggers entirely out in the cold. Such are the real compromises of opinions in a democratic country. It is a truce and an alliance between the conservative interests against an irrepressible and selfish ultraism. You will know before the receipt of this letter the result of the legislative caucus. It is only intended here to give the philosophy by which the division of the principal offices will probably be made, on the basis spoken of. Besides, such a combination will probably extend its influence beyond this mere patronage. There are certain obnoxious features of the new Constitution which it is not the interest or wish of the Conservative Republicans to put in force. It is not improbable, therefore, that a union of votes may be effected *pro tanto* to defeat bills giving effect to the clause admitting black with white pupils to the schools. The present system gives the same instruction to the blacks as to the whites, but in separate schools. It has been put in operation by the present School Directors of this city, and has given perfect satisfaction to both races. The colored people do not wish this exciting element of social strife to be fostered. They prefer infinitely the enjoyment of educational advantages without unnecessary contest. This basis of compromise will very probably lead to the practical suspension of the amalgamation at school.

CITY CHARTER.

It is not improbable the same love of peace may prevent the repeal of our City Charter. The chief effect of such an alteration in the appointing power would be to transfer the municipal patronage to the Radical leaders, of whom such complaints have heretofore been made by the more Conservative members of the same party. It is a waste of time, however, to speculate on results which will be affirmed by telegraph before they will reach you through this medium.

THE MANNEY MURDER.

We have been startled by a terrible homicide in our midst. Mr. MANNEY, a popular and estimable man, under the influence of liquor, quarreled with a restaurant keeper, and insulted one of the guests. This guest went out, and soon returned in company with another, who had been also present at the insult. This companion was a Spaniard, resident in this city, who approached MANNEY, and, after a few words, struck, and afterward stabbed him mortally. Thus far the murderer has escaped without arrest. It is a curious and inexplicable murder; the gentleman insulted by MANNEY was incapable of procuring his assassination. His companion, the Spaniard, was a man of very fair social standing, and could not, of course, have committed a murder to avenge another person, capable of taking care of himself. The most reasonable theory about it is, that Col. LUCKETT, who was insulted by MANNEY, returned with the Spaniard for the purpose of demanding satisfaction; that the Spaniard fell into a quarrel with MANNEY on his own account, and in revenge for an insult killed him on the spot. This is a strange illustration of the difference in the point of honor among nations. The American was willing to have taken life for an insult, but only according to the code, which at least makes a combat more equal. The Spaniard deems that an insult justifies the advantage of instant assassination. These observations are based upon the theory stated. It is proper to say that some persons intimate that the Spaniard was interested in the success of some fillibustering expedition, and that the American had denounced it to the Government.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Our own epidemic is a very capricious disease. It really seems alike independent of contagion and of cleanliness. Many of the old French creoles have always said that its prevalence does not depend on cleanliness. It is without doubt that its victims are taken from the best built and ventilated houses as well as from the slums. Still, the infection may be generated in the slums. It is also very questionable whether it can be shut out by quarantine, especially since the rapid communication between the infected ports and the non-quarantine ports of the United States, together with the rapid communication by rail, can place a patient from Havana in New-Orleans, by way of New-York, within less time than yellow fever symptoms require for development. It is not proposed to offer any argument against the cleanliness of a city which affects health and comfort in many other respects than the reception or spread of yellow fever, nor to propose the repeal of quarantine, although it keeps out commerce as effectually as it does disease. Still, though our city is not particularly clean, and the quarantine may be evaded, it is a proof of the caprices of the yellow fever that we have now no case. This may be relied on as received from resources accessible to the most responsible news reporter among us. How long this favorable state of health may continue is another matter.

OUR UP-RIVER TRADE

continues very fair. All eyes and hopes are here fixed on the grain trade, and with every reason to believe that it will adopt the Balise outlet. As private enterprise is the best test of success, or, at least, of sincerity, it may be mentioned that L. J. HIGBY & SONS, who have been engaged in the business of grain transfer as long and extensively as any dealers in Milwaukee, have sold out their whole elevator property in that region, and removed an investment of some eight hundred thousand dollars to New-Orleans. They are now building a most extensive warehouse and elevator here, and express entire confidence in the economy, safety and speed of grain exportation by this route. Assuming this enterprise a success, and we may anticipate the receipt of grain values here that will much more than replace the loss on our cotton. With this new trade must be connected the development of that between the Northwest and the tropics.

In 1866, the Government made a contract with certain parties to dredge the bars to a depth of 18 feet, and to keep that depth in the channel. For this service the Company was to have $49,000, with a monthly sum of $6,000. A failure to comply with the contract caused the Government to annul it, so there is now no vested private right in the improvement of our navigation. The contractors are now petitioners to Congress for indemnity, which they claim on the ground of disappointment through a tempest and accident to machinery. They file adequate proof that they made the depth contracted for. While there is an obvious equity in this allegation of facts that these pioneers shall be compensated, if only for demonstrating the practicability of dredging, yet the Government should carefully exclude all private proprietorship from such a public thoroughfare. If the Northwest fought to open the mouth of the Mississippi, Congress should neither allow it to be closed by mud-lumps, or obstructed by a toll-bar. W. M. B.

Proceedings of the Legislature—Report of the Committee on the Test Oath.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, July 1, 1868.

Serious trouble was anticipated at the Mechanics' Institute to-day. In compliance with the request of two Democratic Senators, Gen. BUCHANAN took all necessary precautions to prevent a disturbance. A company of cavalry was ordered from the Barracks, and with a section of artillery stationed near by. Two companies of the First Infantry, under command of Capt. VIELIE, were ordered on duty in front of the building, the soldiers stacking their arms upon the sidewalk. A large police force was also in attendance, and no person not connected with the Legislature was allowed to enter the building. The corners of Dryads and Common and Dryads and Canal streets were taken possession of by the Police, and none other than those having business in the Mechanics' Institute allowed to pass.

THE SENATE.

At 12:15 P. M. the President (Lieut.-Gov. O. J. DUNN) called the Senate to order. The roll of the qualified members only was called, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. FISKE.

After the reading of the minutes Mr. WILCOX moved that the Senate listen to the remarks of Mr. BLACKMAN, one of the Democratic members declared elected by Gen. BUCHANAN. Lost.

The following report of the Committee to whom was referred the communication of Gen. BUCHANAN in reference to the oath of office to be administered to the members was then read:

COMMITTEE ROOM, NEW-ORLEANS, July 1, 1868.

To the President and Members of the Senate:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee to whom was referred the communication from the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District in reference to the oath of office to be administered to members of the General Assembly, beg leave to report that they have given the subject careful consideration, and are unanimously of the opinion that the action of the President of this honorable body requiring members to take the oath of office prescribed by Congress, commonly known as the "test oath," is well founded in law and should be fully sustained by the Senate. A due respect, however, to the wishes of the General commanding the armies of the United States, induces your Committee to recommend the discontinuance of the "test oath," and that hereafter members be allowed to qualify in accordance with the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, and the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States known as the 14th article.

JOSEPH WITTGENSTEIN, Chairman of Committee.

The motion to adopt the report was carried.

Mr. RAY moved that the roll of members elect, furnished by the military commander, be called, and those who can take the constitutional oath be admitted. Carried.

Mr. CAMPBELL used every exertion to prevent this motion from being passed, and when it was passed, moved that the President of the Senate be instructed to ask them whether the members elect be competent to qualify under Articles 18 and 99 of the Constitution, as he understood there were parties who proposed to take their seats, to whom objections were raised on the ground of ineligibility under these articles. Motion tabled.

The President directed the Secretary to call the roll, including the members not qualified, excepting Mr. SAMBOLA. These were then sworn in.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Radical) then announced that he had in his possession the protest of the contestant of the seat of Mr. JEWELL (Democrat), Senator from the Second Senatorial District.

Mr. SMITH (Radical) also stated that he was authorized to contest the seat of Mr. BACON, of the Fourth District, on account of alleged frauds in the election.

Mr. BACON moved that Mr. SAMBOLA be sworn in. Motion withdrawn.

THE HOUSE.

The House was called to order at noon by R. H. ISABELLE (colored.) Fifty-one members answered to their names. After prayer by Rev. Mr. KINGSTON, the report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the communication from Gen. BUCHANAN, was adopted. This advises that members elect be permitted to take their seats on subscribing to the oath provided by the new Constitution.

Mr. MCMILLAN moved that those whose seats were contested should not be allowed to take their seats. Carried.

Mr. MCMILLAN then moved that the Clerk read the 14th Constitutional amendment and Article 99 of the Constitution, so that those who desired to qualify might understand what oath they would be required to take.

The names of those declared elected by Gen. BUCHANAN were then called. But three answered to their names, and were sworn in. Their names are POPE NOBLE, CAVANAGH and MAY.

Mr. LOWELL objected to Mr. NOBLE taking his seat, because yesterday upon the floor of the House, he "gloried" in calling himself a rebel. In a personal explanation, Mr. NOBLE said, on the occasion referred to, he merely mentioned the fact of his having served voluntarily in the Confederate army as a reason why he could not take the test oath.

The House then proceeded to a permanent organization, and the following persons were elected permanent officers: CHAS. W. LOWELL (an ex-Federal Colonel,) Speaker; W. VIGERS, Clerk, and Capt. DUNFORD Sergeant-at-Arms. A message was then sent to the Senate announcing the permanent organization of the House.

The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was then adopted by the House by a vote of 57 yeas to 3 nays. When the result was announced the members received it with cheers, stamping and clapping of hands. The House then adjourned.

CALIFORNIA STEAMER MAILS.—The Pacific mail steamship *Constitution* carried hence yesterday but 3,600 letters, being the smallest number sent from this port on any mail vessel for many years past. But four months ago the average number of letters sent by the Panama steamers was not less than 11,000. Communication by rail and stage between San Francisco and the Atlantic seaboard is now so rapid as to leave the oceanic route a week behind in the race. In the course of two months letters will make the trip from sea to sea in fourteen days. They only require sixteen days at present, while the steamers seldom make the through run in less than twenty-two days. The average weekly receipt of letters is about 35,000.—*San Francisco Alta California June 7.*

NATIONAL POLITICS.

GUESSES AND GOSSIP.

The Changes in the Ohio Delegation—What a Democrat Thinks of Them.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 5, 1868.

A very important meeting of the Ohio delegation was held this morning. WASHINGTON MCLEAN resigned as delegate from the State at large, and Judge THURMAN was appointed in his stead. MCLEAN wanted to do this yesterday, because he believed he could do better service to PENDLETON, and be free to move and act among all the delegates, than if compelled to sit and act with his State delegation. Messrs. BUTLER, of Hamilton County, WILLIAMS, of Monroe County, and STOKES and BLOSE, also resigned, and in their place GEO. W. MORGAN, GEORGE E. PUGH, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM, and Judge VAN TRUMP were appointed. This was done to strengthen the delegation, and it makes it the strongest and most influential in the Convention. The resignations were voluntary and the appointments unasked. VALLANDIGHAM will now work earnestly and zealously for PENDLETON under the instructions of the State Convention.

The Illinois delegation held a meeting last evening, and resolved, with great unanimity, to vote for PENDLETON, as long as Ohio does, which, from present appearances, will be for three days, at any rate, if not sooner successful. I am assured on good authority that if it shall at any time appear that six votes will nominate PENDLETON, Connecticut will give them, but how the Connecticut delegation will vote in the meantime I cannot ascertain. They are disposed to compliment ENGLISH. TOM SEYMOUR telegraphs to his friends to stand by PENDLETON to the last, as the strongest and best candidate that can be presented.

The editor of the Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis* was informed to-day by a prominent New-York politician that New-York would resist PENDLETON's nomination to the last, and that if he was nominated, the leading Democrats of the State would do their best to defeat him.

The Vice-Presidency has not yet been discussed, except that it is understood, that if the Soldiers and Sailors can agree upon a candidate, he will receive the nomination. A number of names have been mentioned, but nothing like a definite action has been taken. PENDLETON's friends seem favorable to CASS, of Pennsylvania, for the office. MACK.

A Republican's View of the Ohio Changes.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 5, 1868.

A decided sensation was created in the Pendleton ranks to-day by an effort to secure the retiracy of one or more delegates, and the appointment of certain prominent Democrats in their place. WASH. MCLEAN is father of the movement. Yesterday morning he was consulting with his friends as to the policy of retiring from the delegation, assuming as a reason that they needed, above all things, some first-class parliamentarian. Such strong opposition was expressed that he was supposed to have abandoned his purpose. Afterward the delegation went into the Convention under the leadership of GEO. W. MCCOOK, and came out convinced that it had sustained an unfortunate reverse through his blundering. MCCOOK failed to see it, but the delegation was very sore. MCLEAN then went to work to secure a change, but could not well ask others to retire without doing so first himself. Accordingly, after much consultation last night and this morning, a meeting was held to-day, at which MCLEAN explained his opinion that the delegation needed experienced parliamentarians, and ought to avail itself of the talent that was accessible, alluding specially to the presence in town of VALLANDIGHAM, GEORGE E. PUGH and others. He then led off by tendering his resignation. Thereupon JOSEPH C. BUTLER, GRANVILLE W. STOKES, JEREMIAH WILLIAMS and JOHN I. BLOSS followed his example, and the following gentlemen were immediately elected to fill vacancies thus created: CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, Ex-Senator GEORGE E. PUGH, Judge HUGH J. JEWETT, Senator ALLEN G. THURMAN, Gen. GEO. W. MORGAN.

The explanation above of these changes is the one given out by the members of the delegation. It is undoubtedly true as far as it goes, and there is no question that those of the delegates capable of comprehending such matters were greatly disgusted with MCCOOK's management on Saturday, but it appears that there was another motive for the movement.

VALLANDIGHAM has been demoralizing the Pendleton influence with Eastern and Southern delegates by his lukewarm support of PENDLETON, and scarcely concealed desire for the nomination of CHASE. The Pendleton men felt that the only way VALLANDIGHAM could be kept from mischief, would be by advancing him to a position of leadership in their ranks. Outsiders, who are in the secrets of their operations, doubt if they did not overdo the business by increasing his power for harm without securing his unqualified support. It is also doubted whether PUGH or JEWETT would not also be willing to accept CHASE after making a sharp fight for PENDLETON and finding his chances gloomy. On the whole, it may be conceded that the delegation has gained brains and influence by the changes and possibly lost devotion. WASH. MCLEAN, however, who is the real organizer of the Pendleton movement, is harder at work than ever, and believes that he can exert more influence outside the delegation than he could before.

A Tennessee Legend.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 5, 1868.

New-Yorkers are already trying their favorite game, in the use of money. Knowing ones say they have bought a few delegates from the South. The night before last a New-Yorker entered the room of Gen. FORREST, of Tennessee, who was in bed, and introduced himself as a Chase Democrat. After conversing a few moments he directly proposed to buy FORREST, who slapped him in the mouth, and springing up in his shirt-tail he gave the pecuniary messenger a violent barefoot kick as he fled through the door.

There is little doubt that the usual New-York argument, that is to say, money is being used freely against PENDLETON. I have seen a card which reads: "Good for five thousand dollars." And is signed by PERRY FULLER.

This is said to be the head of the Indian ring, which is said to be of almost as much consequence as the whisky ring. It is the Indian against the whisky ring.

The Suffrage—Letter from Gen. Kershaw, of South Carolina.

From the Camden (S. C.) Journal.

MR. EDITOR: As my views upon the question of suffrage have been either misunderstood by well-meaning people, or misrepresented by others, and the occasion has been seized by carpet-baggers and their deluded subjects to endeavor to prejudice the people against the Democracy, I ask permission to define my position through your columns.

1. I hold that the white man has inherited the right to participate in the government of the State; is by education, tradition, association and American constitutional law entitled and qualified to exercise the same intelligently and faithfully, and can never rightfully be deprived of this birthright, but by his own act.

2. I hold that the sovereignty of the State is, of right, vested in the white race alone, but that a wise and just policy requires the recognition, as a question of State policy, of the principle laid down by the April Convention of the Democracy of South Carolina, that the negro should be recognized as a "part of the body politic," and should be admitted to the suffrage upon proper qualifications of property and intelligence.

This I understand to be the platform of the Democratic Party of the State—has been ratified and approved by the clubs of this district, and upon it we must stand or fall, in the coming contest.

Respectfully yours, J. B. KERSHAW.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

The following letter has been written by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, accepting an invitation from citizens of Annapolis:

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1868.

Messrs. Joseph H. Nicholson, J. R. Howison, A. Randall, R. Swann, George Wells and others, Annapolis, Md.:

GENTLEMEN: I have received with much sensibility your favor of the 25th, inviting me to meet socially yourselves and other citizens of Annapolis, prior to my departure upon the mission intrusted to me by our Government. You will readily believe that no such invitation could be more gratifying than one coming from my native city, where so many of my happiest days have been spent, and whose people, I shall ever gratefully remember, have at all times given me their confidence and hold me in the kindest esteem. If, therefore, the day will be convenient to you, I will most gladly be in Annapolis on Tuesday, the 21st of July. I remain, with regards, your friend and obedient servant,

R. JOHNSON.

Ohio Congressional Matters.

The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ohio Congressional District made their nomination for Congress on Wednesday. Gen. ED. SCHNEIDER, of Stark; Judge J. A. AMBLER, of Columbiana, and Hon. R. SHERRARD, of Harrison, were the principal candidates. On the first ballot AMBLER received 51 votes, SCHNEIDER 49, and SHERMAN 31. On the eighteenth ballot Gen. SCHNEIDER withdrew, and Judge AMBLER was nominated.

In the Seventh District, Hon. R. E. WHITE, Ex-State School Commissioner, has the best chance for a nomination if Mr. SHELLABARGER is not a candidate. That gentleman's health, however, is improving, and an effort is being made to induce him to continue in the field. Gentlemen of his district have written him a letter setting forth that his acceptance of this nomination, in case his health will in any way permit, is the only way in which to settle the jealousies growing out of the canvass; and asking for his decision. The answer to this letter will settle finally an important feature of the Seventh District Congressional canvass.

There is a movement on foot among workingmen in the Thirteenth District to bring out C. COOPER, a prominent manufacturer of Mt. Vernon, as a candidate for Congress. COOPER is a self-made man, and has always been a friend of the workingman.

The Republican nominations for Congress in this State, as far as made, are as follows:

Fourth District—William Laurence, renominated.
Sixth District—John A. Smith.
Seventeenth District—J. A. Ambler.
Eighteenth District—W. H. Upson.
Nineteenth District—James A. Garfield, renominated.

Looking for Colfax—Judging from Appearances.

From the Oregon Sentinel.

SCHUYLER COLFAX has one friend in this region, who will be delighted to hear of his nomination. We mean CASEY, the landlord of the Mountain House. When COLFAX and Gov. BROSS passed through this valley in 1865, they found our friend CASEY a kind of political riddle, and were a little puzzled to discover his exact status. The jolly old Governor, who had been the life of the party, was somewhat taken aback by CASEY's brusque manners, and, judging from a picture of Stonewall JACKSON, hanging on the wall, and an abundance of Democratic papers lying around, that he was a genuine "reb.," he approached him very carefully. "Southern man, Mr. CASEY?" inquired the Governor, in his blandest tone. "You bet; belong to New-Orleans; the old woman, she's Irish," said the landlord. "Heard of Mr. COLFAX, I suppose? Mr. CASEY, Mr. COLFAX—SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives," said BROSS, as he introduced his distinguished traveling companion to the supposed bushwhacker. CASEY grasped the Speaker by the hand till the blood nearly started from his finger nails, and exclaimed, with just the slightest degree of profanity, "COLFAX! COLFAX! Why, is that you? I've been looking for you the last three months—why, how are you old fellow, anyhow?" COLFAX thought of his political sins against the rebels; faint ideas that CASEY might be a fanatic whose particular mission was to follow the example of WILKES BOOTH came over him, and he experienced much relief when CASEY assured him, in a less excited tone, that he was very glad to see him, and hoped everything was right side up in Congress.

BROSS changed the conversation by asking Mr. CASEY if he was a Democrat. "No," said CASEY, with some vehemence. "A Republican, then?" suggested the Governor. "Not by a great sight," replied the landlord. "Well, Mr. CASEY," said his interrogator, in a puzzled way, "might I ask what is your political belief?" "Now," said CASEY, "just see how easy it is to get sucked in by appearances; that picture of JACKSON belongs to the old woman, and she can't vote; I don't never read the papers much,—don't believe only what I see; but I am what is called a Abolitionist."

COLFAX promised CASEY that the railroad should run right by his door, and they parted the warmest kind of friends. It is improbable that COLFAX has forgotten the incident, but counts one certain vote, at least, on this side of the Rocky Mountains.

VIRGINIA.

Political Condition of the State—Additional Legislation by Congress Asked for—Letter from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, RICHMOND, Va., July 2, 1868.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, M. C., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to present the following statement of facts concerning the State of Virginia, and would respectfully ask that you invite the attention of your associates upon the Committee on Reconstruction to them, and, if possible, induce the Committee to recommend to Congress the legislation necessary to relieve the Union men of this State from the embarrassed position in which they are now placed. Our Constitutional Convention completed its labors on the 17th day of April last, adopting previous to adjournment an ordinance ordering the Constitution to be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection upon the 2d day of June ultimo. That election was not held, having been postponed without authority of law, and ostensibly for the reason that the appropriation to defray the expenses had been exhausted. The postponement has been continued until this time, and, so far as the people are able to learn, the prospect of an election is no better now than it has been for months. The matter is now in such condition that Congressional legislation is necessary to order the election, and we wait with great anxiety for that action.

It is believed that two causes have conspired to delay this important election. The first is the fear that the State cannot be carried for the Constitution. I am in correspondence with reliable friends of the Constitution in all parts of the State, and the letters which I receive are all of the most hopeful tenor. In most localities many more votes will be cast for the Constitution than were cast for the Convention. The following figures, taken from the official report of Gen. SCHOFIELD, will show that the probabilities of our success are better than have been supposed. The number of votes registered was: White, 120,101; colored, 105,831. Total, 225,933.

The number of votes cast for a Convention was: Whites, 14,835; colored, 92,507. Total, 107,342.

The number of votes cast against a Convention was: Whites, 61,249; colored, 638. Total, 61,887.

The number of voters registered and not voting was: Whites, 44,017; colored, 12,687. Total, 56,704.

This shows a majority for the Convention of 45,455, and it will also be seen by the above figures that, by deducting the 14,835 white votes for the Convention from 120,101, the whole number of white men registered, the balance is 105,266, or 2,076 votes less than were cast for the Convention. So that had every registered white vote, excepting the 14,835, been cast against the Convention, it would still have carried by 2,076 majority. It has been thought that a reopening of the registration lists would increase the vote against the Constitution to such an extent that its defeat would ensue. The only statistics from which we can make an estimate are the tax lists of 1867, which return 136,444 white male adults. This is assumed to be correct, and shows that the whites who from all causes failed to register is 16,343.

Taking it for granted that this estimate is correct, it will be seen that the number of whites who did not apply for registration is much smaller than has been represented. A large proportion of this number are men who knew that they could not register, and therefore did not apply. The indications are plain that the white vote of the party which favors the Constitution will be largely increased in almost every section of the State. At the last election there were 145 white votes cast in the City of Richmond for the Convention; there are now in that city over one thousand white men enrolled in organizations friendly to the Constitution, and pledged to vote for its adoption. The increase in the white Union vote throughout the State may not be in the same proportion, but it will be very large.

Besides this, the party who oppose the Constitution will not be able to create sufficient enthusiasm to bring even so large a percentage of their vote to the polls as they succeeded in getting out at the last election. As an instance of this, a meeting was held a few days since in the county in which I reside, at which four of the most prominent speakers in opposition to the Constitution were advertised to be present. Circulars and posters were freely circulated through two counties, containing a population of about 25,000; but when the day for the meeting came the audience consisted of less than 200 persons—men, women, and children—and the most of them were inhabitants of the town where the meeting was held.

The second objection urged is the oath required by the Constitution to be taken by persons elected to State and county offices. The Convention was authorized to frame a Constitution, and to order an election of the people for its adoption. Congress did not assert the right to revise that Constitution, nor do I believe that they contemplate such action. It has been represented that there are not persons enough in the State who can take this oath, who are competent to fill the offices; this has been foreseen and wisely provided for by the Constitution. The disabilities of any person can be removed by a three-fifths vote of the Legislature. The party which advocates the Constitution have fully pledged themselves to relieve all men who will coöperate with it in securing the reconstruction of the State.

The friends of reconstruction in the State are very desirous that the election shall be held at once, and will enter the field confident of victory. You well know that the unsettled condition of things which exists in our State prevents emigration of men and money, which would gladly seek our salubrious climate and fertile resources if they could be assured of the protection of a well-established Government. The great bitterness of feeling now existing and manifested most violently between the two parties in the State would cease upon the adoption of the Constitution. May I then urge that you will recommend Congress to provide at once for our election, that we may finish the work in which we are engaged, and restore the "Mother of States and Statesmen" to her old position in the Union?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Chairman Republican State Central Committee.

FLORIDA.

Inauguration of the Civil Officers—Gen. Meade's Order Preparatory to the Withdrawal of the Military.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT GEORGIA, FLORIDA AND ALABAMA, ATLANTA, Ga., June 29, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 92.—Whereas, official information has been received at these headquarters from the Governor elect of the State of Florida, that the Legislature of said State, elected under the provisions of General Orders No. 43, current series, from these headquarters, have assembled, and complied with the requisitions of the Act of Congress, which became a law June 25, 1868, entitled an Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress; and whereas said acts state that on compliance with the conditions therein set forth by any State, the officers of said State, duly elected and qualified under the Constitution thereof shall be inaugurated without delay; *It is therefore ordered,*

I. That all civil officers holding office in the State, whether by military appointment or by failure to have successors qualified, shall promptly yield their offices and turn over to their properly elected and qualified successors all public property, archives, books, records, &c., belonging to the same.

II. Whenever the military commander of the Sub-District of Florida is officially notified of the inauguration of the State Government elect, military authority under the acts of Congress, known as the Reconstruction laws, will be at an end in said State; and it is made the duty of the Sub-District Commander to transfer everything appertaining to the Government of said State to the proper civil officers, and to abstain in future upon any pretext whatever from any interference with or control over the civil authorities of the State in the persons and property of the citizens thereof. By order of

R. C. DRUM, A. A. G. Major-Gen. MEADE.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Worth's Protest on Surrendering His Office.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. RALEIGH, July 1, 1868.

Gov. W. W. Holden, Raleigh, N. C.:

SIR: Yesterday morning I was verbally notified by Chief Justice PEARSON that, in obedience to a telegram from Gen. CANBY, he would to-day, at 10 A. M., administer to you the oaths required preliminary to your entering upon the discharge of the duties of *Civil Governor* of the State; and that, thereupon, you would demand possession of my office. I intimated to the Judge my opinion that such proceeding was premature, even under the reconstruction legislation of Congress, and that I should probably decline to surrender the office to you.

At sundown yesterday evening, I received from Col. WILLIAMS, Commandant of this Military Post, an extract from the General Orders, No. 120, of Gen. CANBY, as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, "CHARLESTON, S. C., June 30, 1868. [EXTRACT.]

"GENERAL ORDERS, No. 120.—To facilitate the organization of the new State Governments, the following appointments are made: To be Governor of North Carolina, W. W. HOLDEN, Governor elect, *vice* JONATHAN WORTH, removed: to be Lieutenant Governor of North Carolina, TOD R. CALDWELL, Lieutenant Governor elect, to fill an original vacancy—to take effect July 1, 1868, on the meeting of the General Assembly of North Carolina."

I do not recognize the validity of the late election, under which you and those coöperating with you, claim to be invested with the civil government of the State. You have no evidence of your election, save the certificate of a Major-General of the United States Army. I regard all of you, as, in effect, appointees of the military power of the United States, and not as "deriving your powers from the consent of those you claim to govern." Knowing, however, that you are backed by military force here, which I could not resist, if I would, I do not deem it necessary to offer a futile opposition, but vacate the office, without the ceremony of actual eviction, offering no further opposition than this my protest.

I would submit to actual expulsion in order to bring before the Supreme Court of the United States the question as to the constitutionality of the legislation under which you claim to be the rightful Governor of the State, if the past action of that tribunal furnished any hope of a speedy trial.

I surrender the office to you under what I deem military duress, without stopping, as the occasion would well justify, to comment upon the singular coincidence, that the present State Government is surrendered, as without legality, to him whose own official sanction but three years ago, declared it valid.

I am, very respectfully,
JONATHAN WORTH, Governor of North Carolina.

ARKANSAS.

End of Military Rule—Order by Gen. McDowell.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS, VICKSBURG, Miss., June 30, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 25.—I. Official information having this day been received at these headquarters of the admission, on the 22d inst., of the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress, it is hereby made known to all concerned, that so much of the act of March 2, 1867, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as provides for military government in certain States have become inoperative as to said State of Arkansas; and that everything in the hands of the military authorities concerning its civil affairs will be immediately turned over to the several duly elected officers of the State, to date as from the 22d instant.

II. Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. SMITH, commanding Sub-District of Arkansas, will see to the immediate execution of this order.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. MCDOWELL.

JOHN TYLER,
First Lieutenant Forty-third Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. A., Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

A MARVELLOUS BEAR STORY.

A Little Girl Three Years of Age Carried Off by a Bear—Recovery of the Child After Searching Thirty-six Hours.

From the Ludington (Mich.) Record, 30th ult.

We have to record a very singular deliverance of a girl about three years old to its parents, after being carried off by a black bear, and a search of about thirty-six hours through the forest by the excited parents. The facts, as near as we can gather them, are substantially as follows:

Mr. HENRY FLYNN lives about forty miles east of this place, at or near the lodging camps of Mr. LUDINGTON. He started one morning to take a horse to pasture, about two miles distant from the house, and as his little girl seemed very anxious to go, he put her upon the horse's back, and let her ride a short distance, perhaps forty rods from the house, where he put her down, and told her to run home. He noticed that the child was standing where he left her, and on looking back after going a little further, saw her playing in the sand. He soon passed out of sight, and was gone about an hour, expecting, of course, that the child would return to the house after playing a few moments. On returning home he made inquiry about the child of its mother, who said she had not seen the child, and supposed he had taken her along with him. On going to the spot where he left her he saw huge bear tracks in the sand, and at once came to the conclusion that the child had been carried off by the bear.

The family immediately made search through the forest, which was grown up to almost a jungle, rendering their search very slow. All day these anxious parents searched for some trace of their child nor did they stop when darkness came on, but remained in the woods calling the child by her name. Morning came and their search was fruitless. A couple of gentlemen looking at land came to the house, and being informed of the circumstance, immediately set out to help find the child. The gentlemen wandered about, and as they were passing a swampy spot where the undergrowth was thick, they either called the child, or else were talking loud, when one of them heard the child's voice. He then called the child by name and told her to come out of the bushes. She replied that the bear would not let her. The men then crept through the brush, and when near the spot where the child and bear were, they heard a splash in the water, which the child said was the bear. On going to her they found her standing upon a log extending about half way across the river.

The bear had undertaken to cross the river on the log, and being closely pursued, left the child and swam away. She had received some scratches about her face, arms and legs, and her clothes were almost torn from her body, but the bear had not bitten her to hurt her, only the marks of his teeth being found on her back, where, in taking hold of her clothes to carry her, he had taken the flesh also.

The little one says the bear would put her down occasionally to rest, and would put his nose up to her face, when she would slap him, and then the bear would hang his head by her side and purr and rub against her like a cat. The men asked her if she was cold in the night, and she told them the old bear lay down beside her and put his "arms" around her and kept her warm, though she did not like his long hair. She was taken home to her parents.

The Submarine Race in Boston Harbor.

From the Boston Advertiser, July 6.

The novel submarine race on Saturday was witnessed by about 10,000 people, who assembled on the piers and shipping, about the place of the contest, and also on all sorts of craft in the harbor.

While engaged in watching the preparations that were being made to get the divers in readiness for their tramp, the entire party seemed to have forgotten that part of the programme was to be an explosion under water; and, as if glad of the opportunity to startle and surprise those of the company who were afloat, the electrician, without any warning, communicated a spark to the twenty kegs of powder he had previously sunk in the channel, when a terrific explosion took place, throwing a large volume of water from ninety to one hundred feet into the air, while the whole surface of the water, within a radius of a hundred feet of where the explosion occurred, was most fearfully agitated.

The divers, duly equipped in their armor, lay quietly hanging over the gunwales of their attending boats, looking more like submarine monsters than they did like walkers contending for a prize. Presently at 11:25 o'clock their heads disappeared from the floating stage, which was anchored a short distance from the head of the Long wharf, and the men started on their perilous tramp of 2,100 feet to a like stage, which was anchored off the Cunard docks, on the East Boston side. There were three entries in this race: GEORGE PHILLIPS, of Marshfield, who has been five years in the business; WILLIAM LLOYD, who has been ten years a diver, and JACOB PALMER, of Boston, who has also had an experience of five years. Each man was provided with a guiding line to direct him on his course, and each diver was also accompanied by a small boat provided with air pumps, which were kept constantly at work to supply them with air. Extending from each boat to the diver was a life line, which is always in charge of some particular person, who acts "tender" for the diver whenever he is under the water. Directly after being lowered, they set out on their tramp, and, at the outset, Mr. PALMER seemed to be making the best progress. Directly, however, he began to fall behind, and soon was a long distance in the rear, which was caused, as was subsequently ascertained, by his guiding line getting foul upon a rock. LLOYD made good headway, but could not keep up with PHILLIPS, who proved to be the champion submarine walker—PHILLIPS completing his journey in 17 minutes, while LLOYD was 18½, and PALMER 21. On the arrival of each diver at the floating stage he was provided with a ladder, up which he climbed till near the surface when he was assisted out and immediately dismantled, all three appearing to be as fresh as when they first entered the water. The crowd cheered, the divers waved their flags, the guns boomed from every quarter of the harbor, and thus terminated a novel and exceedingly interesting feature of the day's programme. To Mr. PHILLIPS was awarded a prize of $75, to Mr. LLOYD a prize of $50, and to Mr. PALMER a prize of $25, all of which were fairly earned, their walk under water proving to be a greater success than any of the champion "pedestrians" of the city have made in this vicinity on dry land. What they undertook to do they accomplished, and the public was neither deceived nor disappointed.

The Sentence of Mrs. Victor—Her Appearance in the Court-room.

From the Cleveland Leader, July 4.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Judge FOOTE directed two of the Deputy Sheriffs to bring Mrs. VICTOR into Court-room No. 1 for sentence. Mrs. VICTOR was carried to the table at the left of the Judge's bench, and stood upon the floor preparatory to giving her a chair. She immediately took from the table a pamphlet and reached for a legal document lying there, but dropped it as soon as she was put in a chair. She had in her hands a fan and an orange with a string around it. She stared vacantly at the pamphlet, orange and fan, and commenced to play with them in a childish manner. She soon tired of the pamplet and laid it on the table. Then she put the handle of the fan through the loop of the string and amused herself by rolling the orange from one side of the fan to the other. After playing with that for a time, she hung the orange on her chin by the string and opened her mouth like an idiot. Occasionally she would mutter to herself, and once said, "I don't want to hear Mr. JONES talk so hard against me any more."

Shortly after Mr. JONES entered the Court-room he rose and said: "If your Honor pleases, I move that the judgment of the Court be now pronounced in the case of the State of Ohio against SARAH MARIA VICTOR." While Mr. JONES was speaking Mrs. VICTOR sang in a low tone:

"In the Christian's home in glory,
There remains a land of rest."

Judge FOOTE pronounced the following sentence:

"SARAH MARIA VICTOR: The jury having returned a verdict finding you guilty of murder in the first degree, and no exceptions having been taken in the finding, or any suggestions made to the Court of any exceptions which could be taken, it becomes the duty of the Court to pronounce your sentence. If you have any words to say, either yourself or through your counsel, you now have an opportunity to say them."

Mr. CASTLE responded that it was evident that Mrs. VICTOR, in her condition, could not speak for herself, and that the counsel had nothing to say.

The Judge continued:

"The law has fixed the judgment in such a case and I have nothing more to do than pronounce the sentence in accordance with that judgment. SARAH M. VICTOR, you are to be taken to the jail, to be kept in close confinement until your execution, and on the 29th day of August, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 2 o'clock in the afternoon you are to be hung by the neck until dead; and may God have mercy on your soul. The Sheriff will see that the sentence is executed."

During the pronouncing of the sentence Mrs. VICTOR maintained her stupid actions and appearance, except when the Judge said "To be hung;" then she seemed to be somewhat startled, but quickly regained her former condition. For a short time nothing was done. Then Mrs. VICTOR sang "There is Rest for the Weary," and continued to hum while being carried back to jail. It may seem to some hard that a woman in such a condition should be thus sentenced, but the Court and prosecution had medical advice to the effect that all her insanity is assumed.

One Year of the New Dominion.

From the Montreal Witness, July 3.

Our Dominion is now a year old. How does it work? In Canada we have appointed for it a day of rejoicing. But has our rejoicing been the bounding pulse of national life, or simply the comfort of being off work on a hot day? Everyone can now judge for himself whether the feelings drawn forth by such an occasion are closely akin or not to those manifested by our neighbors on the 4th of this month, or by ourselves on the Queen's birthday. Young Canada, at least, should feel this consciousness of national life, if there were anything to draw it forth; but, wanting this, the sentiment seems to be but shallow. Most people seem to look upon it as a matter chiefly interesting to the political schemers with whom it originated. Very different is the state of affairs in Nova Scotia. There they grind their teeth involuntarily whenever the word confederation is mentioned. The state of feeling is described by well-informed people there as being too deep for utterance; and, as it takes the form of a wide-spread and deep-seated movement toward annexation, it is not to be wondered that public expressions should be much more guarded than private ones. That a storm is brewing there seems very likely to be an established fact before next Dominion Day. The desire of Great Britain to preserve the loyalty of her colonial subjects, and the integrity of her empire, whatever it may amount to, appears to have been of late smothered among what were to Englishmen weightier matters, and no advocate for a betrayed Province could be found but in Mr. BRIGHT, an acknowledged revolutionist, who, it is possible, would object very little to the annexation of all the Provinces to the United States. It is to be hoped that wisdom, if not justice, will prevail among our own legislators, and that, instead of denying the most patent facts, they will set themselves to conciliate by liberal measures the affections of their fellow-citizens so grievously outraged, and save their pet scheme, and us as a people, from irretrivable ruin.

Mercy at Last—A Mother's Love for Her Son.

From the Des Moines (Iowa) State Register, June 18.

Gov. MERRILL, Monday, pardoned Mrs. CATHARINE MCARDLE, the old lady who has been in the State Penitentiary for four years. This old woman, full of maternal devotion, heroically sacrificed herself to save her son from the gallows. The son had killed his father, and the mother, to avert the doom from her offspring, claimed and confessed that it was she who had committed the murder, and on her own confession was condemned to be hung. Gov. STONE commuted her sentence to imprisonment for life. The poor woman, after one or two attempts to commit suicide in the Jackson County Jail, was finally sent to the Penitentiary, and in the gloomy clasp of that prison she has been for four years, waiting and praying for death. When we visited the Penitentiary last Fall she was shrivelled in body, and nearly so in mind. For four years she had received no word or tidings from her friends—65 years old, with her right arm palsied and helpless, abandoned by all of her blood, a victim to heroic motherly devotion, and with the light of earth, and seemingly that of Heaven shut from her, she was truly as sad an object as ever trod the winepress of woe. Many persons have interested themselves in her behalf, and at last, through the kindness and considerateness of our noble Governor, the disgraceful chains are stricken from her aged limbs, and she is once more free, but we fear not happy.

Exemption of Homesteads in Georgia—Order by Gen. Meade.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, (Department of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama,) ATLANTA, Ga., July 2, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 95.—Whereas the first section of the seventh article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia provides as follows: First, Each head of a family or guardian, or trustee of a family of minor children, shall be entitled to a homestead of reality to the value of $2,000 in specie, and personal property to the value of $1,000 in specie, both to be valued at the time they are set apart, and no court or ministerial officer in this State shall ever have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judgment, decree, or execution against said property so set apart, including such improvements as may be thereon from time to time, except for taxes, money borrowed and expended in the improvement of such homestead; or for the purchase money of the same, and for labor done thereon, or material furnished therefor, or removal of encumbrances thereon; and it shall be the duty of the General Assembly, as early as practicable, to provide by law for the setting apart and valuation of said property and to enact laws for the full and complete protection and security of the same to the sole use and benefit of said families, as aforesaid; and whereas, the Legislature of said State is to assemble on the 4th instant; it is ordered.

First—That no Court or ministerial officer in said State shall have jurisdiction or authority to enforce any judgment, decree or execution against any real estate on said estate, except for taxes, money borrowed and expended in the improvement of the homestead, or for the purchase money of the same, and for labor done thereon, or material furnished therefor, or removal of incumbrances thereon, until the Legislature of said State shall have had time to provide by law for the resetting apart and valuation of such property, or until further orders from these headquarters. By order.

Major-Gen. MEADE.
(Signed) R. C. DRUM, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

SAD TERMINATION OF A TIN WEDDING.—Last evening Mr. and Mrs. H. L. MELTON celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage by a tin wedding at their house on Summit-street. The mother of Mrs. MELTON, Mrs. VAN ORMAN, the widow of one of our oldest citizens, was present receiving the guests, and, in apparent good health, appeared the life and soul of the party. At 12 o'clock, while a few of the guests were making preparations for their departure, Mrs. VAN ORMAN was suddenly struck with paralysis, and though everything was done for her that medical skill could devise, she died at 3 o'clock this morning. Mrs. VAN ORMAN was a woman universally respected, and her sudden demise has cast a gloom upon her many friends in Cleveland.—*Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer, July 4.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

The Bricklayers' Strike.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 3, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Ninety per cent. of the buildings of New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, are built by "Union bricklayers," and the practical superintendence of the same is done by "Union bricklayers;" for it is notorious that the foremen who lay out, direct and oversee the work from the foundation to its completion, are almost to a man "Union bricklayers." Why, then, should the building interest stand still? The bricklayers have the hands and skill, and that they can furnish ample security for the fulfillment of contracts, is perfectly evident. Now, with these important facts in their favor, we say let the Union men abandon the master masons, whose work they have completed heretofore at cost. Enter the market as competitors and take the work directly from the owners and their success will be complete; for it is plain that if they can complete the work for the "boss" at cost, then they can do it for the owner at a price far below that of the master mason. We would briefly add, with such capability in the hands of the bricklayers, it may be safely concluded that the master mason, as such, is no longer necessary. He has outlived his utility, for it is well known that his chief occupation is to obtain contracts, get them complete at cost, and deliver them to owners at profit, which service can be dispensed with to the material advantage of real estate.

CAPITAL.

The Gulf Stream.

FAIRFIELD, Monday, July 6, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of this morning you say the cold of the Spring was accounted for on the theory that the Gulf Stream had receded from the coast a hundred miles. Now, everyone who has passed this stream as many times as I have, knows that a gale from the southeast will drive it inshore, and a gale from the opposite will drive it offshore. The cold, wet weather of the Spring is occasioned by the dissolving of the ice about Newfoundland. Your constant reader,

AN OLD SALT.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The Brooklyn Board of Education held its regular monthly meeting last evening, Dr. THORNE, President, in the chair. Dr. THORNE opened the proceedings by announcing the death of Dr. A. COOKE HULL, a late member of the Board. On motion of Dr. CONKLING, a committee of five was appointed to prepare a suitable tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. HULL, and reported the following:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee report that this Board of Education recognizes in the death of another of its members, Dr. A. COOKE HULL, the uncertainty of life, and realizes again that God's ways are not as man's ways, and are to us most mysterious, in that we are once more called upon to mourn the death of an associate, who was in the best years of his manhood; whose ripe culture, experience in public life and hearty sympathy in all that tends to elevate and refine society fitted him for a yet more extended degree of usefulness.

That as individuals, our feelings are in accord with the universal regret that our City, in the death of Dr. HULL, experiences the loss of a liberal and public spirited citizen; that a benefactor is lost to many of the public institutions which he generously aided in founding; that society will miss the influence of a gentleman of refinement, a physician trusted and beloved by a large circle of patrons, and a Christian whose influence has been decided and widely felt.

That our association with Dr. HULL, as members of this Board, has been marked by that courtesy of manner and intelligent interest in public education which led to the expectation that his influence and labors would tend to elevate the character and largely extend the benefits of our educational system.

Your Committee recommend that a copy of this expression of our regard for the deceased be entered at length upon our minutes, and that a copy suitably engrossed and made official be forwarded to his family, a circular copy be sent to each school, to be read by the principals at the opening of the schools on Monday next, and that as a further mark of respect this Board do now adjourn.

After appropriate remarks by Messrs. Casey, Pierson, Hunter, and other members of the Board, the report was unanimously adopted and the Board adjourned until Friday at the usual hour.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MINOR INQUESTS.—The remains of FLORENCE MAHONEY, the boy who was drowned on Saturday while bathing in the East River near Pier No. 37, was recovered yesterday....On Monday night an unknown man was picked up in a state of insensibility and taken to the Fifth Ward Police Station. Police Surgeon examined the man and pronounced him grossly intoxicated. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning the man was found dead in his cell. Inquests were held in both these cases by Coroner KEENAN....At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, PATRICK FITZGERALD, who resided at One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Madison-avenue, was struck on the head with a stone detached from a third-story window of the storehouse No. 101 Pearl-street, by a bale of cotton swinging round in the hoistway. Mr. FITZGERALD was removed to the New-York Hospital, where death ensued soon after his arrival....The Board of Coroners were notified yesterday by the Superintendent of Out-door Poor that E. J. YOUNG, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, had committed suicide. No other details were given. An inquest will be held to-day......Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at Bellevue Hospital over the body of FRANK B. HOBBS, who was locked up by the Nineteenth Ward Police for intoxication on the 4th of July, and died in a cell in the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station. The evidence showed that the deceased was quite helpless when taken into custody by Officer GILLEN, and fell on the pavement. As there was nothing to show that the officer had used any brutality or unnecessary violence, the jury rendered a verdict of death from accidental causes, the result of helpless intoxication. Deceased was 40 years of age, and a native of Massachusetts....Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at No. 701 Third-avenue, in the case of HENRY HOEHLER and HENRY KINBACKER, the two German laborers who were killed on the 28th of June, at Jones' Wood, by the fall of a target frame which was being prepared for the Schuetzenfest. The jury, in their verdict of accidental death, censure P. T. STEFFRIES and his foreman for negligence in constructing said work.

DARING ROBBERY BY A WOMAN.—During Monday night ALEXANDER W. DODD, a resident of Wheeling W. Va., met LIZZIE SHERIDAN in the street, when she embraced him with apparent affection. DODD extricated himself from the arms of LIZZIE, and almost immediately missed his pocket-book, containing $340 in cash. He accused LIZZIE of the larceny, when she denied it. Another woman coming up while they were disputing, and after joining in the wrangle disappeared rather precipitately, having, it is supposed, had the wallet handed her. Officer BOLSTER, of the Fifth Ward, was called by DODD, and he arrested LIZZIE as well as ANNIE MURPHY, an alleged confederate. Both women were searched at the Station House, but the missing money was not found in their possession. When arraigned before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, LIZZIE was committed for trial, ANNIE being discharged for want of evidence. Mr. DODD was sent to the House of Detention for witnesses.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—There was a lengthy calendar yesterday at the Board of Excise, President BOSWORTH in the Chair. The licenses of the following named dealers were revoked: James Connolly, corner Gold and John streets; George Lunder, No. 89 Jackson-street; John Roche, No. 61 Division-street, Clement Lutz, No 139 Division-street; Adolph D. Pape, No. 8 Monroe-street; Matthew Osterhando, No. 337 Rivington-street; Wm. Wick, No. 267 Rivington-street; Mallon & Corrigan, No. 98 Broome-street, (two complaints;) Martin Duhme, No. 366 Greenwich-street; John Higgins, corner First-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street; Andrew Craig, No. 5 Laight-street; Lewis Jackle, No. 13 Ninth-avenue. Of the remainder, thirteen cases were adjourned, six dismissed, and three not revoked. There were 224 new licenses granted, and the Board adjourned until Tuesday, 21st inst.

THE TWENTY-NINTH-STREET HOMICIDE.—Coroner FLYNN was notified yesterday morning to hold an inquest at No. 228 West Twenty-ninth-street, over the body of JAMES CANTON, who, it is alleged, came to his death from violence at the hands of THOS. J. WILD, who has been committed by Justice DODGE, as already reported. A *post-mortem* examination of the remains was made yesterday by Dr. KNOX, and the Coroner will hold the inquest to-day.

ALLEGED PICKPOCKETS.—DENNIS REGAN, WM. KANE and WM. DONNELLY, all young men, were arrested yesterday by the Second Ward Police on a charge of assaulting JOHN DONOHUE, a resident of Hartford, Conn., with felonious intent to steal as pickpockets. Although the prisoners did not secure any plunder, Alderman COMAN held them for trial in default of bail.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board held no meeting yesterday afternoon, a quorum not appearing, and the President declared the Board adjourned without date.

FOR SARATOGA.—Arrangements have been made by which passengers leaving here by the morning steamboats *Chauncey Vibbard* and *Daniel Drew* will arrive at Saratoga the afternoon of the same day.

ITEMS.—MARY DONOVAN, while asleep near a second-story window, yesterday, at No. 187 Avenue C, fell out and was seriously injured....JAMES FARRELL, of No. 47 Whitehall-street, fell from his butcher cart and sustained serious injury by the wheel passing over his arm and hand....THOMAS F. THRASHER, a lawyer, attempted suicide yesterday morning by jumping overboard at the foot of Thirty-sixth street, North River. He was rescued and locked up by the Police....PETER FARRELL, aged 60, and a native of Ireland, was overcome by the heat and sent to Bellevue Hospital....PATRICK COONEY, of No. 263 East Thirty-second street, fell into the cellar of No. 567 Second-avenue, and sustained severe injuries. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE OUTRAGE AT THE ELYSIAN FIELDS.—At 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, PETER EGAN was arraigned before Recorder POPE, of Hoboken, charged with being one of the men in connection with EDWARD TORPEY, in robbing a party who were having a moonlight picnic at the Elysians Fields. Previous to this, EDWARD HANLEY, in the employ of Mr. PERRY at the Fields, made an affidavit that between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the Fourth, three of the females belonging to the party were in the river bathing in a state of nudity, and that the men were on the bank looking on; that deponent, EDWARD TORPEY, (previously arrested,) and EGAN ordered them off the Fields; deponent saw TORPEY take one of the women a short distance from her companions, and saw him give a man "a clout and a kick;" he knew nothing of TORPEY having taken a ring from one of the women or of the prisoner exacting or taking $10 from any of the party. The prisoner (EGAN) made an affidavit that the women were in bathing, naked, and three men were on the bank with them; deponent ordered them out; PERRY'S man (HANLEY) told deponent to put them out of the Fields, and he did so, and that none of them gave him $10 to let them go. Miss FRANCES HOGAN and DANIEL SPENCER were the only ones of the party present at the examination. Miss HOGAN stated that three of the ladies were in bathing, with night-dresses on; she believed the prisoner was one of the parties that assaulted them; if so, he was the man that assaulted ANNA SHEENY, and she would be able to identify him; prisoner was not the man that took the $10 note; Miss SHEENY had cut her feet while coming out from bathing, which had lamed her; but, if required as a witness, would come over in the afternoon. The further examination was postponed and the prisoner was remanded. The prisoners and their friends have endeavored to create the impression that the picnic party was composed of disreputable persons. Miss HOGAN states that her brother is a clerk in the *Herald* office, and supports herself and mother, and SPENCER states that he is a conductor on the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad.

MARRIAGE IN COURT.—Yesterday forenoon a stalwart young Irishman named THOMAS MCBRIDE was brought before Justice WHITE, of Hoboken, on a warrant charging him with having effected the ruin of a servant girl, CATHARINE CALLAHAN. Rather than go to jail, THOMAS was willing to marry CATHARINE, but they differed as to who should perform the ceremony. CATHARINE wanted to go before the priest, and THOMAS didn't and wouldn't. CATHARINE stuck out until the Judge was about to discharge the prisoner, when she gave in, and the two were united. THOMAS hadn't a $5 bill, but CATHARINE had, and handed it over to the Judge. THOMAS traveled out of the door and down the street, and CATHARINE pattered off up the street. No cards.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.		Nos.	
9	Wakefield vs. De Camp.	24	Palmer vs. Heick et al.
11	Winthrop vs. Coyle.	26	Stern vs. Field.
15	Doucet vs. Steinberger.	27	Same vs. Same.
17	White vs. Newton.	28	Wolf vs. Goldschmidt.

Call No. 51—Burke vs. Bush et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Robertson, C. J.

During vacation the Chambers of the Superior Court will open daily at 12 o'clock M.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.		Nos.	
1547	Jacob vs. Welp.	—	Shotwell vs. Foster.
1735	Scrivener vs. Fibel.	1780	Tasto vs. Archibald.
1664	Thompson vs. Travis.	1782	Beissbarth vs. Fleir.
—	Fischer vs. Bauer.	1783	Beissbarth vs. Vath.
—	Mulligan vs. Smith.	1784	Townsend vs. Clafflin.
1774	Millard vs. Alexander.	1786	Hammett vs. Nicholson.
1766	Nuts vs. Pierson.		
—	Grambart vs. Dinsmore.	1787	Campbell vs. Repplier.
1777	Walker vs. Alport.	1788	Mel vs. Schenck.
1778	Miller vs. Lateor.	1790	Monks vs. Whalen.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CONTRACT—JUDICIAL SALE—VALIDITY OF AN AGREEMENT TO BID IN PROPERTY AT SUCH SALES—PUBLIC POLICY AS AFFECTING THE CONTRACT.

John H. Wilker, plaintiff in error, vs. Eli Hoppock.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois. Mr. Justice SWAYNE delivered the opinion of the Court: This is a writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Several exceptions appear in the record, which are abandoned in the printed argument submitted by the counsel for the plaintiff in error. We shall consider only those that are insisted upon. It is said that the argument between the parties "was invalid because calculated to interfere with and prevent the fairness and freedom of a judicial sale, and prevent competition, and therefore against public policy." The contract was, that the defendant in error should procure judgment against Chapin & Co. for the rent in arrear, levy upon the machinery and fixtures in the distillery, and expose them for sale, and that the plaintiff in error should bid for them the amount of the judgments. The validity of such an arrangement depends upon the intention by which the parties are animated, and the objects ought to be accomplished. If the object be fair—if there is no indirection—no purpose to prevent the competition of bidders—and such is not the necessary effects of the arrangement—in a way contrary to public policy, the agreement is unobjectionable and will be sustained. In one of the cases to which our attention has been called, there was an agreement between two persons, that one of them only should bid, and that after buying the property, he should sell a part of it to the other upon such terms as the witnesses to the agreement should decide to be just and reasonable. (Phippen vs. Stickney, 3 Metcalf, 384.) In another it was agreed that a party should bid a certain amount for a steamboat, about to be sold under a chattel mortgage, and transfer to the mortgagor an undivided interest of one-third, upon his paying a corresponding amount of the purchase money. (Bann vs. Drew, 4 Denio, 290.) In a third case the agreement was between a senior and a junior mortgagor. The former agreed to bid the amount of his debt for a specific part of the mortgaged premises. (Garret vs. Moss et al., 20 Ill., 522.) In each of these cases the arrangement was sustained upon full consideration by the highest judicial authority of the State. In the case before us the agreement was, that Wicker should bid. There was no stipulation that Hoppock should not. There was nothing which forbade Hoppock to bid, if he thought proper to do so, and nothing which had any tendency to prevent bidding by others. The object of the contract obviously was to be secure—not to prevent bidding. The benefit and importance of the arrangement to the interests of the judgment debtors is made strikingly apparent when the subject is viewed in the light of the consequences which followed the breach of the agreement. Instead of the property selling for the amount of the judgments, Hoppock was the only bidder, and the property was struck off to him for a nominal sum. There was no error in the ruling of the Court upon this subject. It is urged that the Court erred in instructing the jury, that if the plaintiff was entitled to recover, the measure of damages was the amount of the judgments, with interests and the costs. The general rule is, that when a wrong has been done, and the law gives a remedy, the compensation shall be equal to the injury. The latter is the standard by which the former is to be measured. The injured party is to be placed, as near as may be, in the situation he would have occupied if the wrong had not been committed. In some instances he is made to bear a part of the loss, and in others the amount to be recovered is allowed, as a punishment and example, to exceed the limits of a mere equivalent. It has been held that, "where a party is entitled to the benefit of a contract, and can save himself from a loss arising from a breach thereof, at a trifling expense, or with reasonable exertions, it is his duty to do it; and he can charge the delinquent party with such damages only, as with reasonable endeavors and expense he could not prevent." (7 Greenleaf Rep., 56; 21 Wend., 304; 24 Wend., 457; 4 Paige, 571; 1 Mason, 57.) If the contract in the case before us were one of indemnity, the argument of the counsel for the plaintiff in error would be conclusive. In that class of cases the obligor cannot recover until he has been actually damnified, and he can recover only to the extent of the injury he has sustained, up to the time of the institution of the suit. But there is a well settled distinction between an agreement to idemnify and an agreement to pay. In the latter case, a recovery may be had as soon as there is a breach of the contract, and the measure of the damages is the full amount agreed to be paid. In a note of Sergeant Williams to Cutler and others, *vs.* Southern and others, it is said that in all cases of covenants to indemnify and save harmless, the proper plea is *non damnificus*, and that if there is any injury, the plaintiff must reply it, but that this plea cannot be pleaded when the condition is to discharge or acquit the plaintiff from such bond or other particular thing, for the defendant must set forth affirmatively the special manner of performance. (Sandes Rep., 117, note 1.) In Post *vs.* Jackson, 17 John Rep., 239, the assignee of a lease covenanted to fulfill all the covenants which the lessor was bound to perform. It was held that the agreement was substantially a covenant to pay the rent reserved, as it should accrue; that a plea of *non damnificus* was bad, and that the assignee could recover the amount of the rent in arrear as soon as a default occurred, without showing any injury to himself by the delinquency of the assignee. The assignee was liable also to the lessor for the same rent by privity of estate. The judgment was unanimously affirmed by the Court of Errors. In the matter of Negus, 7 Wend., 503, the covenant was to pay certain partnership debts, and to indemnify the covenanter, a retiring partner, against them. It was held that the covenant to indemnify did not impair the effect of the covenant to pay, and the same principle was applied as in the case of Post *vs.* Jackson. We might refer to numerous other authorities to the same effect, but it is deemed unnecessary. In the case before us, as in the cases referred to, the defendant made a valid agreement, in effect, to pay certain specific liabilities. They consisted of the judgments of Hoppock against Chapin & Co. If Wicker had fulfilled, the judgments would have been extinguished. As soon as Hoppock performed, the promise of Wicker became absolute. No provision was made for the non-performance of Wicker, and no further pursuit of Hoppock by the judgment debtors. Indemnity was not named. That idea seems not to have been present to the minds of the parties. The purpose of Hoppock obviously was to get his money without the necessity of proceeding further against Chapin & Co. than his contract required. There is no ground upon which Wicker can properly claim absolution. He removed and keeps the property he was to have bought in. The consideration for his undertaking became complete when it was exposed to sale. The amount recovered only puts the other party where he would have been if Wicker had fulfilled, instead of violating, the agreement. The rule of damages given to the jury was correct. The judgment below is affirmed.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

COLLISION ON THE EAST RIVER.

Franklin Baker vs. The Schooner Pavilion.—BENEDICT, J.—I have examined the evidence in this case with care and, as was to be expected, find in it many contradictions; but although there are conflicting statements upon almost every material point, there is, upon what I consider to be the decisive point in the case, evidence which must be deemed controlling. The two vessels were beating down the west channel of the East River, by Blackwell's Island, upon an ebb tide, and making their long leg toward the New-York shore. When just below the island, the *Reaper*, being then upon her short leg and larboard tack, was struck upon her port side by the *Pavilion* with force enough to break off the *Pavilion's* bowsprit and cut down the *Reaper* three planks below the water line. That such was the mode and effect of the collision is undisputed, and the theory of the defence is, that the *Pavilion* had missed stays as she attempted to come upon her long leg near Clump Rocks, and that before she had fairly recovered from the mishap, and when under little or no headway, and unable to give way for the *Reaper*, the *Reaper* being able to see her position, came across upon her short leg and under the bows of the *Pavilion*, thus causing the collision by her own failure to give way when she saw the *Pavilion* unable to do so. The difficulty of the case for the claimant is that this theory is not in accordance with the weight of the testimony. The weight of evidence is that the collision did not occur as near the East side of the river as this theory requires, but at a point sufficiently over to the westward to have given to the *Pavilion* good headway upon her starboard tack, and if this be so she was in fault for not giving way, as she was bound to do, as the *Reaper* was upon the privileged tack. This point is made clear by the evidence of persons who were standing upon the New-York side, who were looking at the vessels as they came together, and who have no interest whatever in the controversy. The evidence of such witnesses is always considered as entitled to great weight, and the evidence of this character in the present case is to my mind convincing. The force of the blow also shows that the *Pavilion* was moving with power—no such injury could have resulted from a contact of the vessels produced according to the theory of the defence. If under that theory the vessels would have come in contact at all, the blow would have been slight. My conclusion, therefore, is that the collision was caused by fault of the *Pavilion*, and that she must be held liable for the damage that ensued. The decree will accordingly be for the libelant, with a reference to ascertain the amount.

For libelant, Emerson, Goodrich and Wheeler; for claimant, Beebe, Donahue and Cooke.

ACTION AGAINST TWO TUGS.

James W. Caldwell et al. vs. The Steamer U. S. Grant and the Steamboat Thomas Riley.—BENEDICT, J.—This is an action brought by the owners of the barge *Sabine* against two tugs—one named *U. S. Grant*, the other the *Thomas Riley*—both in the same line, and employed in towing from Elizabethport to New-York. The *U. S. Grant* proceeded ahead with part of her tow, and the *Riley* had in her tow the *Sabine* with others, with which she was endeavoring to overtake the *U. S. Grant* with the intention of attaching them to the *Grant's* tow—when it appears that the *Riley* did overtake the *Grant*, and while the *Grant* was still in motion, landed the boats she had in charge, so that they were enabled to make themselves fast to the stern tier of the *Grant's* tow. In backing away from the tow, however, the *Riley* in some way managed to strike the *Sabine* upon her larboard side, near the bend of the quarter, in such a way as to stave her in, and cause her to begin to fill. The alarm was at once given, the *Riley* returned, took hold of the barge again and backed her upon the shore near by. As to the way in which the *Riley* landed the *Sabine* in the tow, and as to the injury of the *Sabine* at the moment of her backing away no doubt exists, but it was insisted that it was impossible for the *Riley* to strike the *Sabine* at the point where she was wounded, and that the injury must have been caused by a rock, a fish stake or a cake of ice. I am not clear that any difficulty exists in putting these two vessels in contact at the point where the wound was received, and can conceive no way in which the *Sabine* could have been injured except by a blow from the *Riley*. The master of the barge felt a blow while the *Riley* was along side, as did a boy in the cabin; and there is no evidence that any rock, fish-stake, or ice was present; nor, if there were a cake of ice there, is it easy to see how it could stave such a hole in the boat while moving as she was. Furthermore, I notice that, while it appears that there were two deck-hands upon the tug, one of whom was aft, neither of them is called, and no reason for their absence is assigned. These persons would be the most likely persons on either boat to know whether the *Riley* struck the barge, and their absence is significant. I entertain no doubt that the accident was caused by the careless handling of the *Riley*, while attempting to get herself away from the tow to which, while in motion, she attempted to attach the boat.

The decree must accordingly be in favor of the libelant against the *Thomas Riley*. No fault can be found with the *U. S. Grant*, and the libel as to that vessel must be dismissed with costs. Let a reference be had to ascertain the damages.

For libelant, Emerson, Goodrich & Wheeler; for claimant, W. J. Haskett.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 7.

By Judge Cardozo.

Norrie, Executor, &c., *vs.* Austin, Trustee, &c.; the views expressed by Mr. Nash on the agreement, adopted.

Cox, Executor, *vs.* Davis et. al.; judgment for the plaintiff.

Rogers *vs.* Johnson; judgment for the defendant with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 7.

By Judge Barrett.

Daniel Thompson *vs.* Addison P. Smith; F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., is appointed receiver. The receiver must sue. An order for the payment of the money cannot be granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

An extra panel of jurors having been summoned for yesterday morning, the Grand Jury was organized, and after being sworn, was briefly charged by Judge RUSSEL. The following are the names of the jurors:

D. M. Turnure, Foreman,	Jeremiah Milbank,
William B. Vondersmith,	Ralph Bogart,
James B. Raymond,	Daniel H. Jones,
Adam Weber,	Charles Wood,
Samuel Perry,	Theodore Martine,
John Kavanagh,	Charles C. Hartshorn,
Isaac P. Cole,	Ulysses Baker,
John L. Griffin,	George H. Renaud,
John C. Calhoun,	Samuel Frankenheimer.

No cases being ready for trial, the Court was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 7, 1868.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R...	112⅞	20	Fourth National...	105⅛
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	113¼	22	Tenth Nat. Bank..	98
160,000	do	113⅛	10	Cent. National...	106
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	110⅞	5	Del. & Hud. C....	141
165,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	111⅛	300	West. U. Tel....	34¼
6,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67...c	108⅝	200	do....2d call	34½
25,000	do...b3	108⅝	100	Quicksilver....	21
200,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107¼	100	do....2d call	21
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c.	71¾	100	Pacific Mail....	98
25,000	do...bet. call	71¾	10	Adams Ex....	52¼
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new.	69	200	do....2d call	53⅛
2,000	do	69¼	200	N. Y. Cen....	134⅞
10,000	do	69¼	200	do....2d call	134⅞
100,000	do	69¼	100	Erie R....	70⅝
10,000	do...b30	69¾	10	do....2d call	71
50,000	do...s30	68¾	100	do....	69¾
15,000	do	69¼	100	Hudson R....	139
2,000	do...2d call	69¼	36	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R	89¼
20,000	do...s30	69	14	do....	89½
50,000	do	68¾	200	Reading R....	96⅞
10,000	Vir. St. 6's..x-c.	57	24	Ill. Cen....	159
11,000	do...bet. call	57	200	do....	158
5,000	Virginia 6s. New	56⅞	10	do....	158¼
2,000	do...bet. call	57	200	Cleve. & Pitts....	87⅞
6,000	N. C. St. 6s.. x-c.	75⅛	400	Chi. & N. W....	78⅝
23,000	do...bet. call	75¼	400	do....	78¾
10,000	do...2d call	75⅝	20	Chi. & N.W.Pf....	82
5,000	N. C. St 6s. new. ex-c.	74	300	do....	82¼
4,000	do...2d call	74¾	100	do....	82¼
5,000	Missouri St. 6s.	91⅛	10	do....2d call	81¼
10,000	do...bet. call	91⅛	500	Cl. & Tol....	102⅞
10,000	do...2d call	91	100	do....	102⅞
1,000	Chi. B. & Q. 8s.	109	300	Chic. & R. I....	106⅝
4,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	94⅝	100	M. & P. D. C. 2d Pf	99⅞
2,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	101	22	do....	99
3,000	M. & St. P. 1st Iowa division	90⅛	200	Pitts. Ft. W. & C....	105⅝
5,000	M. & St. P. 1st...	92⅛	100	do....	108
			100	do....	107¾
			500	do....	107½
			100	do....	107¾
			100	do....2d call	107⅛
			300	Tol. W. & W....	48⅝
			100	Ohio & M. R....	29⅝
			24	Morris & Es....	65

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s, R.. '62	109⅛	5,000	Missouri 6s....	91
50,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '62	113⅝	10,000	do....	91⅛
10,000	do	113⅛	2,000	Vir. 6s. ...x-c.	57⅛
37,000	do	113	1,000	do....	58
20,000	do...b3	113	10,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	94
60,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '64	110⅛	500	Pacific Mail....	97⅛
120,000	do	110	50	do....	97⅛
50,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65...b3	111⅛	100	do....s30	97
60,000	do	111⅛	100	Quick. Min....	20⅛
9,500	do	111	100	do....	20
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New....c	108⅛	200	do....	19⅞
20,000	do	108⅛	200	do....	20
9,000	do	108	300	Adams Ex....s30	53
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	107	3	do....	53⅛
270,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67...b3	108⅝	150	Mer. U. Ex....	24⅛
4,500	do	108⅝	300	N. Y. Cen...2d call	134¼
25,000	do...s3	108⅝	300	Erie R....	69¾
106,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	107⅛	100	Hud. River....	139
245,000	do	107⅛	100	Reading R....	96⅞
50,000	do...s3	107	100	Chi. & N. W. R....	78
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c.	70⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	81⅞
10,000	do	70⅛	200	do....	81¾
44,000	Tenn. 6s, new...	68⅞	10	do....	81⅞
20,000	do...s30	68¾	300	do....2d call	81¾
10,000	do...s30	68⅛	100	Clev. & Tol....	102⅞
30,000	do	68¾	100	Chic. & R.I.R....	107⅛
15,000	N. Car. 6s. new.	74	200	Mil. & St. P....	66
			100	do....2d call	66
			500	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	78⅝
			200	Tol.. W. & W....	48⅛
			100	do....s60	48⅞
			200	P. F. W. & C....	108⅞
			200	Ohio & Miss. R....	29⅞

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000	Tenn. 6s. new..	69⅝	300	Chi. R. I. & P.....	106⅞
10,000	do.........s10	69⅝	400	do.............	106⅝
10,000	do...........	69½	800	do.............	106⅝
500	Pacific Mail.......	98	100	do.........b10	106⅞
2100	Erie R..........	71⅛	200	do.........b3	106⅞
200	Reading R........	96⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. R. b10	78⅞
200	do.........s10	96⅛	600	do.............	78⅞
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	79	200	do.............	78⅞
100	Mich. S. & N. I....	91⅜	200	do............c	78⅞
200	do.............	91⅜	500	do.............	78⅞
100	do............?	91½	600	C. & N. W. Pf....	84½
800	Clev. & Pitts..ex-d.	87⅞	100	do.........b10	82⅞
1000	do.............	87⅛	500	do.............	82¾
100	O. & Miss. R......	29⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. 6s. new..	69	400	Reading R......c	96⅝
500	Wells-Fargo Ex...	25	500	P., Ft. W. & C.ex-d	106⅞
10	Amer. Ex.........	46	400	do.........b3	107
400	Adams Ex........	53	100	do............	107⅛
200	Quicksilver.......	20⅛	100	do............	107⅛
100	do............	20⅜	100	do.........b3	107⅛
100	Pac. Mail.........	97⅞	100	Ohio & M. R......	29⅝
300	do............	97⅞	400	M. S. & N. I......	91
100	West. U. Tel...b10	34¼	100	do.........b10	91⅛
100	do............	34½	200	Cleve. & Pitts.ex-d	87⅞
100	N. Y. Cen........	134⅝	400	Clev. & Tol........	102⅞
600	Erie R...........	70	400	Chi. R. I. & P......	106⅝
400	do............	69⅞	1200	do............	106⅞
500	do.........b3	70	1100	Chi. & N. W.......	78¼
100	Hud. R. R........	139	20	do............	78
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	79	300	Ch. & N. W. Pf....	81⅞
100	do............	78⅞			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

300	Adams Ex.........	53⅛	200	M. S. & N. I.......	91⅜
100	Quicksilver........	20⅜	100	O. & M. R.........	29⅜
100	do............	20⅛	400	C. & Pitts....ex-d.	87⅛
400	Pacific Mail.......	97⅞	430	Clev. & Tol........	102⅜
500	N. Y. Cen. R......	134⅝	7200	Chic.. R. I. & P....	107⅛
100	do.........b10	134⅝	200	do.........b10	107⅛
500	do............	134⅝	400	do............	107⅛
100	do.........b10	134⅝	200	Chi. & N. W....b3	78⅛
200	Erie R...........	70	300	do............	78⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R......	138⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf....	81⅞
400	Mil. & St. P.......	66	300	Mariposa Pf.......	8⅜
300	P., Ft. W. & C.ex-d	107			

TUESDAY, July 7—P. M.

Wall-street was considerably exercised, politically, to-day, and the interest in the platform and ballotings of the Tammany Hall Convention was quite general on the Stock Exchange, in the Gold Room, and among the Banks and Brokers' Offices on the Street. There was some animation and a rise of ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. in the Gold Room, and a decline of ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. in some descriptions of the Public Funds, on the announcement of the Democratic platform, several sections of which were construed, on the spur of the occasion, as the meanest species of repudiation. The highest sales of Gold were at 140⅞ ₩ cent. The lowest sales of the new 5-20s of 1867, 107⅞@108 ₩ cent. The old May and November 5-20s of 1862 and 1865 varied but slightly from the sales of Monday, and the 10-40 years 5 ₩ cents. were again in demand at 107 ₩ cent. The general market for the Public Funds was partially better after the late Boards broke up, and the price of Gold not so stiff, at 140⅝@140⅞ ₩ cent.

The rates for Money to the Brokers this week are fairly advanced from 3@5 ₩ cent. to 4@5 ₩ cent. The Brokers in the Public Funds pay 4 ₩ cent., and the Brokers in the Railway Stocks and State Bonds pay 5 ₩ cent., and on these terms there is fair employment for Money on call loan.

The Foreign Exchanges are quite stiff; London, 60 days, 110¼@110⅜; and short sight, 110½@110⅝ ₩ cent. Some short bills are being made against U. S. 5-20s, and also against the last arrival of California Gold and Silver Bullion, most of which went out to-day by the Hamburg and Southampton steamer. There is some Export demand for American Gold Coin of the larger denominations, and a moderate shipment will be made by the *Scotia* to-morrow.

On the Stock Exchange there was a large business done in Tennessee Bonds. The sellers were disposed to follow the market down 1@1½ ₩ cent., from the best sales of yesterday, although the telegraph announces that Gov. BROWNLOW has convened the Legislature for the 27th inst., to set right the July Interest on the State Debt. The market closed steady at 69 ₩ cent. for the new Bonds. The other Border State Bonds were weak at the early Board, but Virginias and Missouris were steadier at the Afternoon Board. North Carolinas partially depressed. On the Miscellaneous Share list the weakness of yesterday in Pacific Mail continued, and sales were made down to 97½ cash, and 97, seller, 30 days. The Railway Shares, as a general remark, were dull; the exceptions were Rock Island, which advanced to 107½ ₩ cent., and the Northwest States, which were maintained with much stubbornness. The New-York Roads were lower on Erie and dull on Central.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Monday. Erie Shares recovered to 70¼, and there was a further rise in Rock Island to 107⅝:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s......	107⅛	107	Virginia 6s......	59	57⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862..	113⅛	113	Missouri.........	91⅛	91⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	108⅞	108⅛	Northwest	78	78⅛
N. Y. Central...	134⅞	134⅝	N. West Pref....	82	81⅞
Erie............	70⅛	70¼	Rock Island.....	106⅛	107⅝
Hudson..........	139¼	139	Fort Wayne.....	109	107
Reading.........	97⅛	96¾	W. U. Telegraph.	34⅛	34⅛
Mich. Southern..	91⅛	91⅜	St. Paul Pref....	78⅛	78⅛
Ohio and Miss...	29¾	29⅜	St. Paul Com....	66¼	66¼
Pittsburgh.	87⅛	87⅝	Pacific Mail....	98⅛	97⅜
Toledo..........	102⅞	102⅛	American Gold.	140⅛	140⅞
Tenn 6s. new....	69¾	69	Bills on London.	110⅜	110⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent. reg. '81........	112⅞	5-20 cou., 1865. new is..	107⅞
500 & 1,000, 1881	113	5-20 coup., 1867..........	108
5-20 reg.. 1862............	109⅛	5-20 coup., 1868..........	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862.....	113	10-40 reg................	106¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864.....	110⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000........	107
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865.....	111⅛	7 3-10 3d series..........	108⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L........	108⅛	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1873...	93
N. Y. 7 ₩ c. Canal, 1870.	102	Michigan 6 ₩ c., 1883...	92½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1872.	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ₩ c., ex c..	71
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1873.	101⅛	Tennessee 6 ₩ c. n. bds	69
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1874.	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c......	57
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1875.	101½	Virginia 6s, new bds...	56½
N. Y. 6 ₩ c. Canal, 1877.	101⅛	Georgia 6s............	84
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1878.	101⅛	Georgia 7s. new bonds.	93⅛
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1874.	98⅛	N. C. 6s, ex coupons...	75⅛
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1875.	95	N. C. 6s. new bonds....	74
N. Y. 5 ₩ c. Canal, 1876.	94	Missouri 6s...........	91⅛
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1870......	96	Mo 6s H. & St. Jo. iss..	90⅛
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1875.......	97	Louisiana 6s.........	65
Indiana 5 ₩ c. war loan	95	California 7s..........	129⅛

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York..............	135	Ocean................	104
Merchants'............	117⅛	American Exchange.	121
Mechanics'............	126	Bank of the Republic.	119
America..............	140	Metropolitan.........	135
North River..........	108	Nassau...............	105
Fulton...............	160	Corn Exchange.......	130
National.............	117	Continental..........	102
Leather Manuf's.....	170	Park.................	151
Seventh Ward........	116	Central National....	105⅛
State of New-York...	117	Fourth National.....	105⅛
Commerce............	120	Ninth National......	107
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	120	Tenth National......	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883......	95	Tol. & W. Equip. bds..	72½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887......	94	Quin. & Tol. 1st M.'90..	81
Erie 1st M.. Ex..........	103	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M..	72
Erie 7s. 3d ind.. 1883...	97⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ex.........	100
Erie 7s. 4th ind.. 1880...	92	Gal. & Chic. 2d M......	97
Erie 7s. 5th ind.. 1888...	88	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 1s.....	94
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	102	Morris & Essex 1st M..	99
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75....	99	Clev. & Tol. S. F......	100
Harlem, 1st M.........	101⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M..	100½
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	111⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M...	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	108
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M..	109½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	96	Cleve. & P. 2d M.......	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	109½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.....	79
Ill. Cent. 7 ₩ ct. 1870..	118	Chi. & Alton 1st M.....	102½
Alton & T. H. 1st M....	94½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	73
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85⅜	Ohio & Miss. 1st M....	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81⅛	Ohio & Miss. Con......	86
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund..	99⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M....	89
Con. 7 ₩ cent. ex bds..	91	Chic. & Mil. 1st M......	90
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	96	Joliet & Chi. 1st M....	101
Han. & St. Jo. L. G......	105	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M..	78½
Del. L. & W. 2d M......	99	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......	97½

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,468,478 63; payments, $3,751,287 10; balance, $82,167,933 12. The receipts include for Customs, $343,000; for Gold Notes, $760,000.

The Globe Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₩ cent., free from tax, payable on demand.

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway for June:

1868	$458,094
1867	368,395
Increase	$89,699

The week's exports hence of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $2,452,598. Included in the exports were 861 bales Cotton to Liverpool.

Our Street Railways.

From the New-York Stockholder.

The capital invested in street railways in New-York is very large. The roads are all upon the surface of the streets, and the right of way has been conceded, without acknowledged cost, formerly by the municipal, and latterly by the State authorities. The mileage and cost (as represented in share capital and bonded debt) of the street railways are as follows:

	Miles.	Share Capital and Mortgage Debt.
Third-avenue Railroad	8	$2,450,000
Second-avenue Railroad	8	1,500,000
Sixth-avenue Railroad	4	936,000
Eighth-avenue Railroad	9	1,203,000
Ninth-avenue Railroad	6.10	964,320
Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R.	8	3,600,000
C. Park, N. & E. R. Railroad	22	1,581,500
Bleecker-st. & Fulton Ferry R. R.	9	1,594,000
Dry Dock & E. Broadway R. R.	10.63	1,872,000
Forty-second-st. & Grand-st. F. R.	5.12	1,008,000
Total miles and cost	89.85	$16,728,820

The figures of the cost of the Cross-town line, not included above, we have not before us, but we may assume that it adds say five miles to the mileage and say $1,750,000 to the aggregate of cost, making the entire cost of street railways in New-York about $18,000,000 for ninety-five miles of route, and about double that number of miles of track.

Besides the City railways there are some six lines of omnibuses—stages, as they are called in New-York, maintaining each twenty to twenty-five stages, making an average of seven trips per day, and taking during the year about 6,000,000 fares. These are at 10 cents each. The fare upon the street railways is generally 6 cents per passenger.

The street railways take during the year about 100,000,000 fares, the gross of which, at 6 cents each, is $6,000,000.

There would seem to be a margin for profit in this large amount of receipts. The President of one of the best managed of the City railroads has recently published the statement that the average cost of carrying a passenger is 5 cents. If this be true of all the lines, it would leave but $1,000,000 for the capital employed, or something over 5½ per cent.

Dividends were declared last year by five of the above-mentioned lines, the aggregate of which was $432,800 for the year.

The capital stock of the ten companies above named amounts to $10,596,820. The dividends declared last year, $432,800 as above, is accordingly less than 4⅛ per cent. of the aggregate capital stock of the street railway companies of the City.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Allen-st., e. s., 104.9 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 24.8x87.6	$30,000
Cannon-st., No. 132	8,000
Gouverneur-st., s. e. cor of Monroe-st., 48.2x100.10.	nom.
Goerck-st., w. s., 53 ft. s. of Stanton-st., 17x50	4,250
Lawrence-st., 240.6 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100.3x100x25x200x28	14,500
Pitt-st., w. s., 206.5 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 19x63	7,750
Pearl-st., No. 458	25,000
Pike-st., e. s., bet. Henry-st. and East Broadway, 22.6x85.9	4,000
9th-st., n. s., 113 ft. w. of Av. A, 25x92	16,600
12th-st., n. s., 142.7 ft. e. of Av. B, 24.7x103.3	21,000
13th-st., s. s., 277.10 ft. e. of 2d-av., 21.5x103.3	18,500
41st-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	21,900
45th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x100.5	10,500
46th-st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15x100.5	15,000
54th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100	3,250
54th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100	3,000
65th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	1,000
71st-st., s. s., 26 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x100.4	1,300
85th-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x102.2	2,100
112th-st., s. s., 205 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.10	1,100
116th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	1,850
123d-st., n. s., 230 ft. e. of 3d-av., 21.8x100.11	7,000
171st-st., s. s., 198 ft. w. of Av. B, 25x100.4	1,150
Av. B, s. w. corner of 71st-st., 173x100.4	18,000
1st-av., e. s., 30 ft. n. of 39th-st., 18x80.10	16,000
2d-av., w. s. between 35th and 36th sts., 24.8x100	14,700
2d-av., e. s., 40.10 ft. e. of 61st-st., 20x75	16,250
3d-av., e. s., between 26th and 27th sts., 24.8x112	9,500
4th-av., e. s., between 63d and 64th sts., 200.10x75	30,000
6th-av., n. e. cor. of 47th-st., 19x75.4	28,000
8th-av., s. e. cor. of 38th-st., 25x100	31,000
8th-av., w. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 118th-st., 252x100	2,750
2d-st., lot No. 212 on map of Astor Estate	27,150

Leases Recorded.

Bleecker-st., No. 192, 5 years, per year	2,250
Broadway, No. 401, 2 years, per year	8,000
Hudson-st., No. 580, 7 years, per year	1,200
Vesey-st., No. 66½, 6 years, per year	900
117th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 3 years, per yr.	540
9th-av., n. e. cor. 25th-st., 24.10x100, 8 years, per yr	60

KING'S COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Crown-st. and Utica-av., n. w. cor., 357x—x115	$1,200
Dikeman-st., No. 125 ft. e. of Richards-st., 25x100	700
Ellery-st., s. s. 50 ft. e. of Throop-av., h. and l., 25 ft front	2,200
Herbert-st., n. s., 141 ft. w. of Smith-st., 72x100	4,450
Hopkins-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of Throop-av., h. and l., 25x100	1,750
Hopkins-st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 83.6x—x92x25	4,900
Jefferson-st., s. s., 420 ft. e. of Howard-av., 40x100	740
Leonard-st., e. s., 62.2 ft. s. of Devoe-st., 75x42.8x76x54.10	5,000
Leonard-st., w. s., 70 ft. s. of Jackson-st., 18.4x70.1½	3,000
Little Nassau-st. and Kent-av., s. w. cor., 25x100	950
Marion-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Ralph-av., 50x100	585
Marshall-st., n. s., 24.10 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25.2x50	1,400
Macdougal-st., s. s., 105.3 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 19.9x100	1,800
Moore-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Ewen-st., house and lot, 25x100	2,000
Moore-st., n. s., lot No. 657, block No. 27, house and lot, no dimensions	3,000
Monroe-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 25x100	750
Powers-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100	3,000
Schenck-st., e. s., 298 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25x66	700
Stagg-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Bushwick Boulevard, 25x100	1,600
Sumpter-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Patchen-av., 50x100	260
Walton-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 94.2x25x96.7x25, deed June 3, 1868	1,460
Same property, deed July 1, 1868	1,500
Webster-st. and Brooklyn-av., cor. of, —x260x779 1x260	10,800
Wyckoff-lane and Virginia-av., n. w. cor., 5 x100	950
59th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 7th-av., 122.4x200.2x124x200	1,456
Atlantic and United States avs., n. e. cor., 54x125	500
Foster-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-st., 200x100	5,000
Washington-av., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-st., 50x100	
Fulton-av., s. s., 68.4 ft. e. of Portland-av., 59.2x20x6x61.8x8.6x20.6x3x29	5,500
Graham-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Frost-st., 25x100	4,600
Myrtle-av., n. s., 60.10 ft. e. of Yates-av., 20x100	2,000
Myrtle and Throop avs., s. e. corner, 20x57.10x141.4x107.4x100x50	9,000
Myrtle-av., s. s., 182.3 ft. e. of Yates-av., 20.1x100	3,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 202 ft. e. of Yates-av., 20x100	3,100
Rochester-av., e. s., 93.7 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 21x98	500
South Carolina-av., s. s., 50 ft. e. of John-st., 25x100	350
3d-av., w. s., 20 ft. s. of Middle-st., 20x41.7x20x12x60	1,260
7th-av., n. s., 57.10 ft. n. e. of Middle-st., 44x91.1½	1,425

Lease Recorded.

5th and South 4th sts., s. w. cor. lot, 13 yrs., per yr.	108
South 5th and 11th sts., s. w. corner three-story frame house, 5 years, per year	480
Commercial-st. and Union-av., n. w. corner, Greenpoint, 86.1x431.1, with water frontage, 5 1-6 years, per year	3,250

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Greenburg.

Washington-st., e. s., Tarrytown, Agnes C. Sebring's house and lot, 50x162	$8,200

East Chester.

19th-av., s. s., Wakefield, lots Nos. 1,023, 1,068, Martha E. Burns' premises, 114x205	$20

Morrisania.

Findlay-pl., Inwood, lots Nos. 120 to 123 and 171 to 174 and 187 to 190, all inclusive, each 25 ft. front.	$3,600
143d-st., n. s., lots Nos. 21, 22, block No. 17, E. Willis' premises, 50x106	1,750

Newcastle.

Pine's Bridge to Chappaqua road, Helen M. Walton's premises, 13 acres	$2,500

West Farms.

Boston Post road, n. s., Mary F. Barton and others property, 15¾ acres	$20,500

Yonkers.

Ravine-av., w. s., lot No. 59 on village map, S. S. Blackwell's estate	$3,800
Ravine-av., w. s., lot No. 57 on village map, S. S. Blackwell's estate	3,800

NEW-JERSEY.

Belleville.

Division-st., s. s., 100 ft. Newark and Belleville avs., gore lot, 47.6x270	$600

Bloomfield.

Thomas Lynch's premises, 50x100	$105

Clinton.

Johnson-av., w. s., 305 ft. s. of Irvington Plank road, 50x200	$2,000

Montclair.

Park-st., Wm. Sigler's property, 60x200	$330

Newark.

Alling-st., w. s., Jno. Baier's premises, 30x100	$4,500
Congress-st., Jesse Stager's premises, 25x108	3,100
Franklin-st., s. s., D. J. Colton's property, 31x35	10,000
Hamilton-st., n. s., 1 lot, 48x119, } Lott Southard's	
Lawrence-st., 1 lot, 3.x54 } property	14,000
Lawrence-st., 89 ft. from Hamilton-st., 20x54	2,950
Mulberry and Hamilton sts., s. e. cor., 96x200	25,000
McWhorten-st., e. s., G. A. Pierson's premises, 19x85	4,250
Lawrence-st., cor. of Hamilton, 37x100	12,000
South Broad-st., e. s., 85 ft. from King-st., 30x110	1,000
Somerset-st., e. s., 215 ft. from Spencer-st., 30x95	1,115
Webster-st., e. s., 125 ft. from Mill-st., 25x102	550
Wright-st., s. s., 100 ft. from Frelinghuysen-av., 25x100	400
Wright-st., s. s., 100 ft. from Frelinghuysen-av., 25x100	500
Belmont-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100	1,600
Triangular lot of Levi Dayton's, (Fifth Ward)	100

Jersey City.

Grove and South 4th-sts., n. e. cor., 25x86.3	$15,000
Grove-st., w. s., 45 ft. n. of Bay-st., 25x75	300

Hoboken.

Grand-st., w. s., lot No. 85, Coster estate, 25x120	$500

Hudson City.

Clinton-st., e. s., lots No. 124 and 125, E. Greenleaf's premises, 37.6x100	$3,300
Cottage-place, n. s., lot No. 71, 25x114.8	3,500
Henry-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of Waldo-av., 47x99	2,000
Lincoln-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Union-place, 25x109	500
Newark road, Fiedler property, 25x112	3,850

Bergen.

Prospect-av., s. s., 394.4 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 96x100	$1,400
Palisade-av., Cedar Brush road and Hudson-av., triangular block	6,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 7, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	23	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	8,994	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	2,077	Pork, bbls	625
Cornmeal, bags	210	Cut Meats, pkgs	191
Wheat, bushels	13,409	Lard, pkgs	55
Corn, bushels	6,600	Beef, tcs. and bbls	4
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	670	Petroleum, bbls	3,575

ASHES—Continue inactive at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots and $9 25@$9 37 for Pearls ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in light demand, at 47c.@50c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been moderately inquired for at steady prices, as a rule, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1, ₩ pair.

BRICKS—Continue in fair demand, including common Hard at $10@$14; Croton at $18@$22 and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ₩ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been dull, but steady, including Adamantine at 21c.@22c. for light weights, Plain Sperm at 45c., and Patent do., 55c. ₩ lb.

CEMENT—Is in demand at steady prices. Rosendale at $1 75 ₩ bbl.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at uniform prices, including Java at 22½c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ₩ lb.

COAL—Has been quiet since our last; prices have not varied materially.

COTTON—The market has been fairly active and quite firm to-day. Sales have been reported of 3,651 bales, including 2,748 bales to speculators. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows in their letters for the outgoing steamship to-morrow:

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	27	27¼	27½
Good Ordinary	28½	29	29½@30
Low Middling	31½	31½	31½@32
Middling	32½	33	33½@33½
Good Middling	34½	34½	35

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,275
Receipts last week	4,829
Receipts preceding week	5,122
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	367,822
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	593,544
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports this week	861
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	216,319
Exports since Sept. 1	368,610
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	60,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,164,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,850,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,673,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,465,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	110,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	198,000

DRY-GOODS—Prices of desirable fabrics are generally quoted firm, on, however, a very light trade. Domestic Cottons are on the advance, influenced by the buoyancy in the raw material.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Continue quiet, at about former prices.

FEATHERS—Have been in light demand, including Live Geese at 75c.@90c. ₩ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in less demand at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ₩ box.

FISH—The demand has been quite moderate for most kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 25@$7 12 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $21 75@$23 25; No. 2 do., $17 75@$20 50; No. 3 do., $8 25@$11 ₩ bbl. Pickled Herring, $6@$9 50 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring, 30c.@40c. for Scale, and 24c.@28c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in slack request, including Layer Raisins at $3 95@$4 ₩ box, Currants at 11c.@11½c., Almonds at 13c.@35c., and Figs at 11c.@22c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in decidedly better demand to-day, at a further improvement of 10c.@25c. ₩ bbl., the market closing steady and buoyant, especially for desirable lots of Spring Wheat Extras, the offerings of which have been very moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,750 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 60@$7 25; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $7 90@$8 70; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $8 70@$9 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 50@$9 40 ₩ bbl. We quote.

Superfine State and Western	$6 60@$7 25
Extra State	7 90@ 9 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 75@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands.	8 50@ 9 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 45@13 50
Extra Genesee	9 75@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 50@16 00

Southern Flour is in fair demand and firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,250 bbls., at $8 50@$10 for very poor to fair, and $10@$15 75 for fair to very superior extra, ₩ bbl. California Flour is in better demand at uniform prices; sales have been reported of 1,650 sacks at $10@$12 50 for extras, ₩ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues dull and heavy at $8@$10 for inferior to choice, ₩ bbl.; sales 175 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 50@$5 75 for Western, $5 90 for Brooklyn, $5 85 for Marsh's Caloric, $5 25 for City, $6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 300 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more request, and has advanced materially. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 78,500 bushels, including White Canada, in bond, and Amber do., free, at $2 40; Red Canada Winter, in bond, at $2 02; Red Western Winter at $2 30@$2 40; fair No. 1 Spring at $2 10; fair to prime No. 2 Spring, in store and afloat, at $1 97@$2; White Genesee at $2 65; unsound to prime new White Southern at $2 15@$2 65; poor new Red do. at $2 30 ₩ bushel. Corn has been in light supply and moderate request, at an advance of 2c.@3c. ₩ bushel. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 65,000 bushels at $107@1 10 for new mixed Western; $1 03@$1 05 for unsound do.; $1 11 for Yellow Western, in store, ₩ bushel. Rye has been in some demand and steady at from $1 70@$1 88 for all kinds ₩ bushel. Barley has been neglected and nominal. Of Barley Malt 8,500 bushels were sold at $2 30@$2 37 ₩ bushel. Oats have been in brisk speculative demand at a further sharp rise in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 bushels Western at 84c.@85c. in store, and 85½c.@86½c. afloat, ₩ bushel. The fortnight's business in Breadstuffs. Messrs. EDWARD BILL & Co. review thus: "Dullness and inactivity have been the ruling features of the trade in Flour for some weeks past. The absence of speculation and the extremely light demand, together with the great lack of confidence in the future of prices shown by the dealers in the article, have checked trade and in many cases induced holders to accept low prices for common grades of State. For good fresh-ground Extra Spring Wheat brands (which are not plenty) there is more firmness. Western Family and other descriptions of choice quality sell slowly, and with the uncertainty, as yet, regarding the yield of the coming crop of Winter Wheat, are held stronger and not forced at low rates. The inferior and common grades of California are for the present almost unsalable, but for the better and choice quality there is a steady but a light demand at the present reduced price. Wheat, under the reduced limits of European orders and the fine weather there and here, has again declined. The shipments are light, and the city and local millers (with a dull Flour market) cannot work to advantage and purchase only for their retail trade. Regarding the coming crop, we can only say that it is generally conceded that the crop of Spring will be large, and as far as is now known is in good condition and promises well, but the next two weeks will determine its fate. From various sections of the West we are receiving reports of injury to the crop of Winter, the extent of which is not yet known. California is in few hands, and although dull like all other descriptions, is not forced. Rye is lower and inactive. Indian Corn is in request for home use, with a fair export trade; prices are irregular, and have advanced 2c.@3c. The Export Clearances from this port, for the fortnight past, consist of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 20,589 bbls. Flour, 183,764 bushels Wheat, 307,437 bushels Corn, 13,766 bushels Peas. To the Continent, 1,336 bbls. Flour, 300 bushels Corn. To all other ports, 12,918 bbls. Flour, 24 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,743 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,568 bushels Corn, 360 bushels Oats, 1,398 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 34,843 bbls. Flour, 24 bbls. Rye Flour, 6,743 bbls. Corn Meal, 183,764 bushels Wheat, 315,305 bushels Corn, 360 bushels Oats, 15,164 bushels Peas."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, July 3, 1868	372,372	6,984,086	5,927,642
New-Orleans, June 25, 1868	325	31,829	450,654
Philadelphia, June 25, 1868	20,143	58,286	669,105
Baltimore, June 25, 1868	9,297	10,770	485,224
Boston, June 15, 1868	19,163	27,090	2,750
California, June 4, 1868	44,109	5,131,833	....
Other Ports, June 25, 1868	32,899	77,224	110,866
Total	498,256	12,321,118	7,646,241
To about same period, 1867	128,028	5,070,337	8,580,346
To about same period, 1866	127,289	1,198,969	9,512,169
To about same period, 1865	127,922	2,167,358	344,288

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to July 3, 1868	55,141	578,723	336,498	53,199
Other Ports, to latest dates	14,717	16,193	26,188	17,180
Total	69,858	594,916	362,686	70,379
To about same period, 1867	2,183	151,862	74,407	10,360
To about same period, 1866	4,285	245,651	68,111	41,803
To about same period, 1865	21,426	....	97,430	11,485

The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of grain boats as having passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours ending 10 A. M., July 6, 1868: Ella T. Davis, Buffalo, corn; Juno, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Jupiter, Buffalo, corn; D. S. Read, Buffalo, wheat; L. Steele, Oswego, wheat; Acme, Oswego, corn; D. W. Lamereaux, Buffalo, oats; Dr. White, Buffalo, corn to Schenectady; John H. Coats, Buffalo, corn; Thomas Wilson, Buffalo, oats; Nettie Donaldson, Buffalo, corn; Frank Donaldson, Buffalo, corn; H. C. Stillman, Oswego, corn; P. D. Walter, Buffalo, oats; Jennie Wells, Buffalo, corn; T. W. Skinner, Oswego, wheat; A. Newcomb, Oswego, wheat; A. McMullen, Buffalo, corn; P. J. Newkirk, Buffalo, corn; Geo. Davidson, Buffalo, corn; Anna Rebecca, Oswego, wheat; E. D. Case, Oswego, corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite moderately inquired for at 17½c.@18c., and 22½c.@22¾c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian has been in fair request at $87 ₩ ton.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate request at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and 95c.@$1 25 for poor to choice, for local use, ₩ 100 lbs. Straw is quiet at 70c.@95c. for short and long ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been dull and nearly nominal, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ₩ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ₩ lb.

HEMP—Has been dull and heavy, including American at $172 50@$180 for undressed, and $270@$290 for dressed ₩ ton; Jute at 6c.@6½c., gold, ₩ lb.; Manilla, 10c., gold, ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at former prices.

LATHS—Have been in less demand at $2 90@$3 for Eastern, ₩ 1,000.

LEATHER—The demand has been good for most kinds of Sole, which have been quoted firm, thus: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ₩ lb. Week's receipts, 48,000 Sides.

LIME—Rockland has been in less demand at $1 10 for Common and $2 for Lump ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been fairly active but cheaper, including Eastern Spruce at $17 50@$21 ₩ 1,000 feet.

METALS—Have attracted rather more attention, including Ingot Copper at 23c.@23½c. ₩ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $38 50@$40; No. 2 do., $35@$37; Scotch Pig, $40@$43 50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $81 50@$87 50 ₩ ton; Pig Lead, $6 25@$6 87½, in gold, ₩ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6½c.@6 7-16c., in gold, ₩ lb.; Straits Tin, 24c.@24½c., in gold, ₩ lb.; Banca Tin, 26½c.@27c., in gold, ₩ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 50; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ₩ box. Zinc, 12c.@13c. ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet and heavy, including Porto Rico at 47½c.@70c.; Cuba at 33c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@56c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@44c. ₩ gallon; Crude at $4@$4 25; Resin at $2 62½@$9 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 50; Pitch at $3 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull to-day, including Whale at 82c.@85c.; Bleached Whale at 87½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$1 95; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 45; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 06; Olive, $2 50 ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 6.—*Sperm*—Has been in fair request, and we note sales of 925 bbls. in parcels, for export, at $1 35 ₩ gallon, gold, and 80 do. for manufacture, at $1 90 ₩ gallon, currency. *Whale*—Is rather quiet, and we have but one transaction to report—350 bbls. Northern, for home use, on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 6, '68.	17,394	53,117	725,229
Same time last year	18,221	62,479	691,468
Exports for the week ending July 6, 1868	57	.....	31,616
Previously	8,312	6,688	382,710
From Jan. 1 to date	8,369	6,688	414,326
Same time last year	11,636	11,394	274,400

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in fair request and buoyant at 17c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22½c. for do. in bbls.; 30½c.@35c. for Refined, in bond, and 37c.@38c. for Refined, free, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in much less demand to-day, and has declined in price, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $27 75@$27 95, closing at $27 80, regular, for New Western Mess; $27 75@$28 for old Mess; $24@$24 25 for Prime Mess; $27@$27 25 for thin Mess, and $22 25@$23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive but steady. Sales equal to 180 pkgs. at 15½c.@17c. for Hams, 19c. for extra do., and 12c.@13c. for Shoulders; also 19c.@20c. for bagged Hams, ₩ lb. Bacon continues inactive and nominal. Lard has been in rather better demand and quoted higher. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 tcs. and bbls. at 15½c.@17½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 16½c.@16½c. for prime steam, ₩ lb.; also, 1,150 tcs. prime steam at 16½c.@16½c., buyer July, and 17c.@17½c., seller and buyer September, ₩ lb. Beef continues dull at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 175 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams rule quite dull at $25@$35 for State and Western, ₩ bbl. Butter and Cheese have been in very moderate request. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ₩ lb	30 @35
Pennsylvania, ₩ lb., fresh pails	30 @35
State, firkins, ₩ lb	34 @36
State, half-firkin, tubs, ₩ lb	31 @35
Welsh tubs, ₩ lb	30 @33
Western Reserve, tubs, ₩ lb	26 @28
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ₩ lb	25 @27
Western Reserve, firkins, ₩ lb	27 @29
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ₩ lb	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₩ lb	14½@15¼
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ₩ lb	11 @13½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₩ lb	14 @14½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₩ lb	9 @12
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	6 @ 9

RICE—Has been in limited request, including Carolina at $10 50@$11 25 and Rangoon at $9 37@$9 87 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in slack demand, including Cadiz at 38c.; Turk's Island at 45c., by the cargo, ₩ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 75@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ₩ sack.

SEEDS—Have been in moderate request, including Clover at from 10½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.; rough Flax at $2 55@$2 65; Calcutta Linseed at $2 12@$2 16, in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $2 45@$2 60 ₩ bushel.

SKINS—Have been rather less actively sought after, including Honduras Deer at 45c.; San Juan do. at 42c.@44c.; Bolivar do. at 30c.@32½c.; Sisal do. at 46c.@48c.; Vera Cruz do. at 42c.; Chagres do. at 45c.; Puerto Cabello do. at 37c.@39c. gold ₩ lb.; Tampico Goat at 45c.; Matamoras do. at 52½c.@55c.; Buenos Ayres do. at 30c.@32c.; Payta do. at 30c.@32c., gold, ₩ lb.; Curacoa do. at 35c.@42½c., currency; Cape do. at 42½c.@47½c., currency, and Madras do. at 40c.@45c. each.

SOAP—Continues quiet at former rates, including Castile at 16½c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—Have been dull and nominal, including Mace at 92½c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@89c.; Cassia at 51c.@52c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24½c.; Pimento at 19½c.@20c.; Ginger at 11c.@12c., in gold, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quoted in favor of buyers, on a rather light trade. Sales have been reported since our last of 780 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13½c., and 170 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in better request at from 14c.@16½c. ₩ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 16½c.; Granulated, 16½c.; Ground, 16½c.; White A, 15½c.; Yellow C, 14½c., cash, ₩ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 164,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12c.; 87,000 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@18c., and 32,500 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Continue quiet but steady, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 67½c.@$1 25 ₩ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in quite limited request, but quoted firm in price, including Kentucky Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf, 9½c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ₩ lb. We quote *Seed Leaf* thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c.; average lots, 18c.@38c.; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. New-York State fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 8c.@14c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c. ₩ lb. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 82c.@85c.; II. cut, $1 07½@$1 12; average lots, 92½c.@95c. ₩ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ₩ lb. The business of the past three days in Kentucky amounts to only 113 hhds., within a range of from 9½c.@14c. ₩ lb. The main call has been for Seed Leaf at full rates.

WINES AND BRANDIES—The demand has been very limited, and prices have been quoted nominal, within our former range.

WOOL—There has been a moderate business transacted in the principal kinds since our last. The receipts and sales of new clip have been on an enlarged scale, at, on the whole, fairly supported prices.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents ₩ lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	46@50
¾ and ⅞ blood do	45@48
Common and ½ do	42@44
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do	49@55
¾ and ⅞ blood do	47@50
Common and ½	43@45
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	44@47
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	40@44
Common and ½ fleece	39@42
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	23@28
Common fleece	20@ 3
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	32@35
Spring Clip, A 1	28@33
Spring Clip, A 2	26@30
Spring Clip, B	18@25
Spring Clip, S	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	21@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 2c.@10c. ₩ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	28@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	35@40
No. 2	14@21
No. 3	30@38
Lambs	35@48
Western limed, pulled	35@48
Southern limed, pulled	25@38
Tub washed	

FREIGHTS—Have been quite dull to-day, engagements having been on a very limited scale; but since have been quoted steady. For Liverpool, there were taken 180 hhds. Tallow, by steamer, at 15s. ₩ ton, and (reported) 22,500 bushels Grain on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Rind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts. THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Broadway, near Broome-st. A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE. Broadway, near 8th-st. THE GRAND DUCHESS. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. THE FAST WOMEN OF MODERN TIMES. Principal character by Miss Fanny Herring.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL, 14th-st. near 3d-av. VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

DODWORTH HALL. No. 806 Broadway. HUMOROUS AND POETICAL ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Alfred Burnett, Miss Helen Nash, and Mrs. Hattie Green.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. 7th-av., near 58th-st. POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas. MATINEE at 3 o'clock.

TERRACE GARDEN. 3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts. POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. Under the direction of Mr. Carl Bergmann.

ART GALLERY. No. 845 Broadway. THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF "THE NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Boundary and Scotch Reform bills were yesterday read for the third time in the House of Lords. The Irish Reform bill was passed in committee.

Marshal NIEL yesterday defended, in the Corps Legislatif, the military power of France.

The steamships *Saxonia* and *China*, with dates to the 28th, reached this port yesterday.

Advices from Japan report the Mikado still holding the supreme power, and expressing the wish to maintain friendly relations with foreign Governments.

CONGRESS.

A bill was passed in the Senate yesterday continuing in force the act increasing the salaries of District Judges from $2,000 to $3,500. Debate on the Tax bill was then resumed in Committee of the Whole, and it was finally agreed upon. The Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the recent treaty made with the Potawatomie Indians, by which that tribe was induced to sell 42,000 acres of land to a railroad company at $1 per acre. Mr. STEVENS introduced, as a privileged question, a resolution calling for a committee to prepare new charges of impeachment against President JOHNSON. He also sent up a series of impeachment articles, which were read, whereupon he began to read a written speech in support of them, but soon transferred his manuscript to the Clerk of the House. The reading of the speech was not concluded, when Mr. STEVENS said he would be satisfied to see it printed in the *Globe*. He asked that his resolution be considered two weeks from Monday next, which was agreed to. Mr. WILLIAMS also submitted additional articles of impeachment and a written speech, and permission was given to have them printed in the *Globe*. Mr. MORRELL, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to modify the warehousing system. The first section requires a sworn declaration in writing, upon the entry of merchandise for warehousing, as to whether it is entered for consumption or exportation. The second section requires payment of six per cent. per annum interest on the value of warehoused merchandise during the time it is kept in the warehouse. After a lengthy debate on the bill and the several amendments offered, it was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill providing an appropriation for the purchase of Alaska. During the debate Mr. BUTLER said he should move an amendment providing that $500,000 of the purchase money be retained to pay the claims of American citizens against the Russian Government. Objection being made, the Speaker decided that the amendment was not germane to the subject. Mr. BUTLER appealed from the decision, and the appeal was sustained. The discussion was continued at the evening session till the hour of adjournment.

GENERAL.

Only the tower of St. John's Church, in Buffalo, was burnt on Saturday night, but the interior of the church was greatly damaged by water, and the organ probably ruined. The insurance on the building and furniture amounted to $30,000, as follows: On the building in the Buffalo City, and Washington, Mutual and Home, of New-York, $5,000 each; National, of Boston, $2,500; on organ, furniture, &c., in Home, of New-York, $5,000, and National, of Boston, $2,500. The Society will probably not attempt to repair the church, but will prefer to sell out the ruins and buy another building site further up town.

Hon. SAM. GALLOWAY has written a letter declining to permit his name to go before the Republican Congressional Convention in the Ohio Seventh District. Hon. E. E. WHITE, whose nomination he advocates, has the letter, and will present it to the Convention if GALLOWAY is named.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, who has decided to take up his residence in this country, has selected Providence for his home, and he is expected to arrive there in the coming Autumn.

JOHN COOL, who murdered his two stepsons, named QUAYLE, in Ohio, a few days since, committed suicide in his cell on Monday night by cutting his throat with a razor. His trial had been commenced, and there was no doubt but that he would have been convicted.

In New-Bedford, Mass., on the 4th, as the balloon started to go up, the guy by which it was held caught and displaced the grapnel, which fell from the car. In its descent it struck upon the head of a little boy named WM. MOTTROM, belonging in Taunton, fracturing his skull. The rope having been cut, the grapnel was dragged along and caught one little boy, named JOHN BOND, under one arm and the chin, and another named CHARLIE JONES, on the hip, and both were lifted into the air. For a moment the agony of the spectators was intense. The balloon was ascending in a direct line, when the aeronaut hearing the cry, and seeing the boys suspended, cut the rope with a knife, thus giving the little fellows their only chance of escape. They had reached an altitude of forty feet, and fortunately fell into a tree, which greatly broke the force of their descent, and thus saved not only their lives but their limbs. Both suffered from the concussion. They remained insensible for a time, but will recover.

JAMES D. MARTIN, late Cashier of the National Hide and Leather Bank, Boston, who was taken into custody by the Sheriff last week, was arraigned before Judge REED, of the Superior Criminal Court, on Monday morning, upon the charge of embezzling the funds of the bank. He pleaded not guilty, and his bail was fixed at $25,000, and he was committed until his sureties appear to release him.

As a man, woman and child were crossing the Connecticut River on the ferry-boat at South Holyoke, on Monday afternoon, in a carriage, their horse taking fright, plunged off the forward part of the boat. The boat passed over them, and all three were drowned. It is thought the parties were Mr. and Mrs. S. C. DAVIS and son nine years of age, of Springfield, Mass.

Rev. W. F. BRODDUS, D. D., of Charlottesville, Va., who has devoted fifty years to the work of the ministry, has resigned the pastorate of the Charlottesville Baptist Church, in order to engage in the collection of funds for the education of the children of deceased and disabled Confederate soldiers. During the past two years he has had under instruction, in different portions of Virginia, more than 500 of these unfortunate children.

The Mansion House at West Harpswell, Me., owned by CHARLES OSGOOD, was burned on Saturday evening, with all its furniture, and the stable. The loss was $8,000; insured for $4,000.

A private letter from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, written on Saturday, says that on Wednesday, "Dominion Day," there was no celebration, and that but two flags were displayed in the town. On Saturday, however, they celebrated the Fourth of July by firing an American national salute of thirty-six guns at sunrise, noon and sunset, and American flags were displayed all over the town.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of Norwich University, Vermont, Rev. GEORGE BURDER EASTMAN, of Michigan, was elected President. Capt. CURTIS, of the United States Army, was elected Professor of Military Tactics. Rev. Dr. BOURNS and Gen. JACKMAN are still connected with the University. The future prospects of the institution are very favorable.

The commencement exercises at the Rochester University take place to-day.

The Democratic Convention reassembled yesterday morning, and commenced balloting for President. Six ballots were taken without securing any nomination. PENDLETON stood first and received the largest number of votes—122—on the last ballot. Gen. HANCOCK was the next highest competitor. The New-York delegation unitedly supported SANFORD E. CHURCH throughout the entire balloting. The nomination will probably be made to-day. PENDLETON's friends have lost all confidence of his being nominated by the Convention.

A grand Masonic pic nic for the benefit of the School and Asylum at Havana, N. Y., took place at Jones' Wood, yesterday.

An entertainment was given by subscription of German and American clubs yesterday afternoon at Lion Park to the delegates of the Democratic Convention, but that body remaining in session until night, the expected guests could not attend. Seven or eight hundred members of German clubs were, however, there with their families, and listened to speeches by Messrs. Richard O'Gorman, A. J. Rogers, Barthlemy, Schroeder, Joachimsen and Col. Weitschel.

Mr. PETER CAGGER and Mr. JOHN E. DEVELIN were thrown from a carriage in the Central Park at a late hour Monday night. The former was instantly killed. The injuries of Mr. DEVELIN are severe, but his speedy recovery is regarded as certain by his physicians. The accident was caused by the breaking of a wheel.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, or rather that of the soldiers, for it was averred that no sailor was in it, closed its proceedings finally yesterday during the afternoon, after heartily applauding the platform of the Democratic Convention, which was read to them up on its issue.

The Board of Health held its regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. The Registrar of Vital Statistics reported that during the week ending Saturday last there were 413 deaths in New-York and 122 in Brooklyn, and during the three days immediately following, 245 deaths in this city, and a corresponding increase in the figures of Brooklyn. Two-thirds of the deaths reported occurred in crowded tenement houses. A resolution was adopted that the Board publish a set of simple rules for the guidance of parents of children in tenement houses in the matter of diet and ventilation, with a view to save infantile life.

There were 35 cases of alleged violation of the Liquor law presented for trial yesterday before the Board of Excise. Of these there were, adjourned, 13; dismissed, 6; not revoked, 3; revoked, 13. New licenses to the number of 224 were granted.

No business was transacted in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, save the impanneling of the Grand Jury, as no cases were ready for trial. There will probably be an abundance of work before the Court to-day.

Cotton sold quite freely yesterday, chiefly to spinners, at very firm and buoyant prices. Breadstuffs were in much better request at advanced figures. Pork was dull; new Mess lower. Lard was more sought after at higher and buoyant rates. Groceries were inactive. Freights dull.

The Democratic Postponement—Pendleton's New Chances.

The Democracy find it hard work to settle their differences about a candidate. After half a dozen ballots yesterday they adjourned till to-day, when another attempt at nomination will be made. The main facts developed by the voting were, that Mr. PENDLETON was the strongest of any one of the candidates, and that Mr. CHASE had no show at all. The Chief Justice had not a single vote from any of the delegations from beginning to end, while PENDLETON led off with 105 votes, and on the sixth ballot had 122. The next in strength at the opening was ANDREW JOHNSON, who began with 65 votes, and dwindled gradually to 21—losing upon each successive ballot. HANCOCK opened with 33½, and rose to 47 on the last ballot. HENDRICKS began with 2½ and ascended to 30. The New-York delegation cast its 33 votes, from first to last, for CHURCH. The Pennsylvania delegation cast its 26 votes for PACKER, and on the last two ballots received a reinforcement of 1. A single vote was cast for J. Q. ADAMS, a single vote for EWING, and notwithstanding his reiterated protestations, SEYMOUR received 9 votes on one ballot. The votes for BLAIR, PARKER, DOOLITTLE, REVERDY JOHNSON and ENGLISH, indicated the small strength of either of these candidates.

The whole vote is 317, and the number required for a choice, according to the two-thirds rule of the Convention, is 212.

We shall see fundamental changes from the vote of yesterday, on the first ballot to-day. The delegates have had time for consultation after the first display. They have learned something of the manœuvers of the leaders. They have seen something of the possibilities of the case. The merely complimentary votes will rapidly disappear, and the strength of the delegations will be concentrated on the actual and available candidates.

From the surface of yesterday's votes, it appears as though the contest lay between PENDLETON, HANCOCK and HENDRICKS. They alone have developed anything like general strength; and though it be impossible to forecast the results that necessity may force upon the Convention, yet it would be very surprising if any of the other candidates should be able to make such a display as would concentrate the rambling votes.

The New-York delegation adhered to their purpose of opposing PENDLETON; and they expressed their resolution by a steady vote for SANFORD E. CHURCH—not with any expectation of his nomination, but as indicating their determination to stand aloof until such time as they could throw their strength in behalf of an acceptable candidate. The main ground of opposition to PENDLETON on the part of this delegation was his financial heresies. But we do not see that it will be possible to sustain this position any longer; for the platform which was yesterday adopted by the unanimous and "tremendously enthusiastic" voice of the Convention indorses the Pendleton heresies in all their length and breadth. There is, therefore, no further ground, so far as the financial question is concerned, for their refusal to sustain the strongest candidate. If the New-York delegation now goes over to PENDLETON, we may expect his immediate and, of course, his "tremendously enthusiastic" nomination.

On the adoption of the platform, every delegate at once saw the impossibility of the nomination of Chief Justice CHASE. Mr. CHASE has put himself too often on record—officially as Secretary of the Treasury, and unofficially as a prominent public man and political aspirant—as the adversary of the policy set forth in this platform, to make it possible for him to run for the Presidency on it. It was hard at any time to believe that a man of his character, views and history, had any chance of receiving a Democratic nomination; and we now see what a stretch it would be for him to conform to the ideas which are dominant in the party.

After the adoption of the platform yesterday, the Pendleton men felt assured that to-day would give them success. If the opposition in the New-York and other delegations still continues to show itself, they will be compelled to give some other grounds for it than those they have heretofore urged.

The Democratic Platform.

The platform adopted by the Democratic Convention is a strange mixture of fact and fustian, of courage and duplicity, of propositions that are lucid and propositions that are muddy. It is bold to the verge of rashness in regard to finances, equivocal in its allusions to reconstruction, confused in its exposition of fiscal and administrative reforms, diffuse and turgid in its arraignment of the ruling party. It is the work, apparently, of different hands—one having the nerve inspired by clear and strong conviction, another accustomed to manipulate the commonplaces of partisan confessions of faith, and a third crippled and weak under a burden of words through which we search vainly for precision or fairness.

On the financial question the platform is positive enough. There is no ambiguity in the brief and ringing sentences which provide for the payment in paper of bonds not expressly made payable in gold, which affirm the universal application of the legal-tender currency, and call for the taxation of bonds in common with all other property. The principles of which PENDLETON is the acknowledged apostle could not be more manfully stated. They are an assault upon the national credit. They involve a breach of faith as between the Republic and its bondholding creditors. They adopt and extend the mischief done by the House of Representatives ten days ago; and add an avowal of purposes, as affecting the debt, diametrically opposed to those of the Chicago Convention. It is to be regretted that the contest will include an issue between faith violated and faith sustained; but at least the Democratic Party is not chargeable with hypocrisy in its statement of the case. It is honest in its dishonesty. PENDLETON and his friends are willing to fight the battle squarely, without the use of masks.

In the treatment of the reconstruction question, trickery comes into full play. The platform ignores results which change the aspect of the whole case. It demands "the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens"—oblivious of the fact that Congressional reconstruction provides this very thing. It complains of "negro supremacy," but utters not a syllable concerning the doctrine of white men's Government. It calls, indeed, for the "immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union;" but whether this means acquiescence in accomplished facts, as sensibly taught by the *World*, or the violent overthrow of the new governments, as foolishly advised by FRANK BLAIR, every Democratic expounder is left to decide for himself. If deception constituted adroitness, we should say that these features of the platform are adroitly outlined. In truth, however, they are intentionally confused. Moderate or extremist—Chase man or Copperhead—*World* submissionist or Blair revolutionist—all may interpret these propositions and assertions to their entire satisfaction. They will experience disappointment and disgust who believe that a great party, entering on a great struggle, should refuse to fight under false colors. This want of distinctness in the platform exposes those who stand upon it to the charge of fomenting serious trouble. If they were sincerely for peace, they would not be ashamed to say so. Their duplicity convicts them of designs they dare not avow.

The declarations touching economy, a reduction of army and navy expenditures, reform of the system of taxation and cognate topics are in themselves unobjectionable. They are neither better nor worse than corresponding declarations of the Republican Convention, except in the manner of statement, which is decidedly worse. In the sixth resolution, too, there is a suggestion as to "incidental protection to domestic manufactures" which must have sounded oddly to many ears. It is a bit of rational Republicanism which makes tolerable an otherwise stupid resolution.

The Convention compliments President JOHNSON, patronizes Chief Justice CHASE, rails at the extravagance and centralizing tendencies of Congress, objects to measures which Congress has already terminated, pleads for the supremacy of civil government, denounces military rule and the arbitrary acts which have occasionally attended it, and—bounding from the sublime to the ridiculous—builds on WOOLLEY's grievances a story of outrage and wrong.

On all but the financial questions, then, the platform is Janus-faced. It lacks clearness, directness, and the force which springs from positive ideas, rather than from phrases not dexterously chosen. It is, altogether, the reflex of demagogueism instead of statesmanship, and is not calculated to inspire confidence in the capacity of the Democratic Party to satisfy the urgent wants of the country.

The Man for the Democracy.

We join with the *World* in urging the Democratic Convention to nominate Mr. SANFORD E. CHURCH to the Presidency. The New-York delegation, casting thirty-three votes, adhered to him yesterday from the beginning of the balloting until its close. If they got no reinforcements from other States on the day of his nomination, that is no proof that they will not gather strength to-day, and perhaps succeed before the business is got through with. When nominated yesterday, the great majority of the delegates were totally ignorant of his name, his nature and his claims to the Presidency. They have already learned a great deal about him. They have been furnished with his biography and his picture. They have found out his birth-place and his public services. If they have not learned his position in regard to the great questions which divide the Democratic Party, it is all the better for themselves, and his chances are all the more hopeful. He may be in favor of the last war, and the next war—may be able both to stand on the platform and "spit" on it—may believe in greenbacks as well as gold, in negroes no less than white men, in reconstruction with CHASE, and in revolution with BLAIR. Why should these things be inquired into too curiously, when the one great necessity of the Democratic Party is that it shall win?

And we maintain that it is possible for Mr. CHURCH to win. Nothing more is required for his success than that he shall receive a sufficient number of votes. And why should he not receive them when he is at once the "man for the crisis," and the "man for the people?" If this was not found out till yesterday, who is to blame on that account?

It is not to be supposed that everybody will vote for GRANT. There are good reasons why many should not vote for him. He smokes cigars, and crushed out the rebellion;—he can't make speeches, and is the head of the army;—he does not elicit popular enthusiasm, and it is doubted if he be a great statesman. Now, we don't believe Mr. CHURCH smokes even a meerschaum, and we are sure he didn't crush the rebellion;—we feel confident he can make speeches;—we are certain he would excite Democratic enthusiasm, and nobody, to our knowledge, has denied that he is a first-class statesman. If, therefore, two candidates, with such differing claims, are presented before the American people, it is scandalous to suppose that the greatest of them will not be elected.

Let the Democratic Convention not permit the opportunity to slip. Let them not allow the day to pass away without securing his nomination. We ourselves are committed to the support of GRANT; but we will promise to offer but a feeble opposition to CHURCH.

The Copperheads.

It is quite evident that the Democratic Party requires the discipline of another great defeat to bring it to its senses. The Copperhead element is rampant, insolent and defiant. Often overthrown, frequently cowed, sometimes apparently ready to give up the ghost, it yet persists in forcing itself to the foreground at every opportunity, and is always ready to attempt to seize the reins and manage the party for its own behoof. Nothing could more strikingly display the desperate nature of the faction than its conduct at the present Democratic Convention.

If the Copperheads were capable of being taught, they would have learned wisdom from the events of the last eight years. They would have learned that the vast majority of the American people are utterly and unalterably opposed to their principles, their policy, their schemes, their past course, their present pretensions, and their future supremacy. They would have discovered the impossibility of now effecting the object of their desires; they would have found out the futility of opposing the national will and the national destiny.

But it seems these Copperheads have learned nothing at all. They come along here with all their old airs and assumptions. They claim the right to rule the Democratic Party; and the Democratic Party lacks the courage and the spirit to resent their pretensions and spurn their presence. Nothing, therefore, remains for the Democratic Party but another great defeat. The Republicans are well prepared to administer it. The people will not tolerate the supremacy of this old Copperhead faction. As they have heretofore overthrown it whenever it has shown itself, so they must again overthrow it, and with that overthrow crush out its existence. After such an experience, one may suppose that even the Democracy will learn something.

The British Neutrality Laws.

In its many columns of comment upon the report of the Commissioners on the Neutrality Laws, the London *Times* has made no more incisive and vital thrust into the main question than by its remarks upon the existing distinction between ships and contraband of war. Indeed, its observations upon that point touches one of the main springs of the pending international controversy. "There is this difference," said the *Times*, "between ships and other warlike stores, that the latter must be taken to some place in the possession of the belligerent, and thence directed against his adversary, while the ship may never go near the belligerent's territory at all." That is very true, and that is precisely one of the reasons why America complained of the insufficiency of the present theories of the international law on this topic, for the preservation of commerce from the raids of cruisers fitted out in neutral ports.

Had the *Alabama*, for example, been compelled to run the risk of the blockade which we established, had she been forced to enter a Southern port in order to acquire belligerent rights or the status of a Confederate ship, the whole question now pending between us and England would be essentially changed. Had she attempted to run the blockade as an unwarlike ship and succeeded, and then again put out, armed, equipped and manned as a ship-of-war, doubtless we should have looked on her depredations in a different light. On the other hand, had she failed and been captured, that would have been the end of the story.

In other words, what made the case of the ship more exasperating than the case of powder, shot, or other munitions of war, was this—that these latter were ordinarily run through the blockade before they could become Confederate property, or could be used against us; but the *Alabama*, by virtue of the British recognition which she obtained as a belligerent ship, did not need to run the blockade. She hoisted Confederate colors without having seen a Confederate port; and the English assisted her pretensions by taking no steps to overhaul her and bring her into their custody.

The London *Times* very well says, that under the present principle, THEODORE himself might have had a score of armed vessels of French or American build on the sea. Indeed, the debate in our Senate on Mr. CHANDLER's famous Abyssinian resolution will illustrate this point. It was then suggested, and the American press took up the hint with great alacrity, that the "recognition" of Abyssinia would justify THEODORE in subsidizing the piratical craft of American adventurers, who, without ever going within 5,000 miles of THEODORE's domain, would prey upon British commerce. And surely they might fly the Abyssinian flag with as much propriety as the *Alabama* did the Confederate, though the absurdity of their forming a part of the "Abyssinian navy" would be very apparent.

Tristram Shandy's father and uncle had a famous debate on the question whether Bohemia could have had a seaport. The former thought, with a thorough belief in omnipotence, that it could, if God willed. "I think not," gravely replies my uncle Toby. The Confederacy, under the English view, had a navy when it had not a port. Toward the close of the war, when every single harbor was in the possession of our troops, the English-built corsairs were sallying from foreign coaling stations and ravaging our commerce. The *Alabama*, from the day she was launched till WINSLOW blew her out of water, never saw a Confederate port. "It is evident," says the *Times*, "that the line of prohibition must be drawn by the neutral State so as to include ships," and we quite agree with that sentiment. That was the chief aim, indeed, of the labors of the late Commission.

Death of Mr. Cagger.

The sorrow occasioned by the death of Mr. PETER CAGGER, of Albany, will not be confined to the party of which for more than a quarter of a century he was a conspicuous and valuable member.

Among the Democracy of the State Mr. CAGGER's position was one of continuous prominence. For thirty years he officiated as Secretary of the State Committee; and, in conjunction with the late DEAN RICHMOND, he wielded an uninterrupted influence in its organization and counsels. The disinterestedness of his devotion to the party weal was as consistent as it was exceptional. He neither sought nor held office. The honors and profits which a powerful party has at its disposal he was content always to confer upon others.

Mr. CAGGER's professional position rendered him happily independent of the rewards of politics. A lawyer of large and lucrative practice, and at different periods associated in partnership with gentlemen distinguished on the Bench and at the Bar, he acquired the wealth which he was ever ready generously to use.

In all the private relations of life Mr. CAGGER was highly esteemed. He had the rare and happy faculty of winning success without provoking envy, and of being zealous and effective as a politician without exciting the ill will of partisan opponents. His friendships were not bounded by his party, nor his influence by his power.

Mr. CAGGER was a brother-in-law of Mr. CASSIDY, of the Albany *Argus*, and had not passed the prime of life when thus suddenly removed.

MINOR TOPICS.

That portion of our reporters who attended the Convention yesterday, and that portion who canvassed the views of the various delegations last evening, have conveyed to us very vivid ideas of the opposing views and varying passions of the supporters of the various candidates. Nothing could be stronger than the antagonism and bitterness of feeling that prevails among the factions. The Pendleton men are no more determined to secure success for their candidate than the Anti-Pendletonians are to upset him. There is, however, talk of defection in the cohesion to PENDLETON of the Indiana delegation, who are now accused of having entered into the Hendricks intrigue; and the adroit politicians of the New-York delegation are reported to be gaining ground in other quarters. If the "harmonious Democracy" don't explode, it wont be for want of explosive material.

Poor Sergt. BATES is evidently but a novice in the diplomatic art. He has not learned the great secret of seasonably subsiding. Instead of biding his time, he wants to be head man on all occasions, and so makes himself too commonplace. A few months ago he would have been pronounced by Jefferson Brick "one of the most re-markable men in our country." He had made a triumphal tour of the South, had been welcomed to the Executive Mansion by the Chief Magistrate, and addressed as if he were a Lafayette or Kossuth by Congressman ELDRIDGE, on behalf of thousands of people. But, instead of retiring on these laurels, the gallant Sergeant must needs exhibit himself and "his flag," at so much a head, at the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, as if he had been a three-headed calf or a What-is-it. Next he came on to the Democratic Soldiers' Convention, and, in a trick borrowed from his theatric career, at the opening of the Convention, the gallant Sergeant was "discovered" waving his flag on the platform. This performance falling rather flat, he next headed the delegation to the Tammany Hall Convention, "but," says our reporter, "his mission, whatever it was, appears to have been accomplished some time since." He met "no recognition whatever on the part of delegates, and, after hiding a few moments behind the rostrum celebrities, he groped his way unattended and unnoticed out of the hall." The Sergeant probably cannot comprehend why he should be honored in March and slighted in July; he has not yet learned that even great men like himself can claim but a "brief hour" on the stage, and that, when that is over, there is no use in expecting an *encore*.

The proposition of some Richmond papers to offer the negroes a choice of "employment and no vote, or vote and starve," is certainly the most short-sighted political strategy ever invented. Let it be tried, and the boot will soon be on the other leg—the "employers" will be called upon to choose between political equality and starvation. A great element of Southern wealth, like that of any country, is its quantity of productive labor. To throw away this labor is to impoverish everybody. The negroes, accustomed to few luxuries, can beg, borrow, or steal enough to continue such a contest till the whites give in; and that upshot of it would be fatal to the influence of the white race. The freedmen must despise opponents who claimed so vast a superiority, and proved it by getting defeated on a battle-field of their own selection. The only true policy is to let intelligence, skill, wisdom, fortune, and the manifest advantages of centuries of freedom tell in their sway of public affairs; and not vacate all these in a low contest in which the negroes would probably get the best.

The war-pressure has been so great in Brazil that the Emperor and the Empress have contributed a quarter of their income to help the public purse, and the other members of the Imperial family one-fifth of theirs. At the same time, the Emperor has refused to have any exemption from the tax of three per cent. on all earnings over $600 yearly, and pays that proportion on the revenue allowed him for the support of his State as head of the Empire. He shows himself the most democratic of Emperors—being rather beyond NAPOLEON III. in this respect.

If Gen. NAPIER wishes some amusing Summer reading, he might find it in looking over the files of the English papers now praising him so roundly, and perusing their prophecies upon the Abyssinian campaign. The croakings about the five millions pounds it would take to reach Abyssinia, and the ten millions to be spent there; the melancholy distance from Massowah to Magdala; the two parasitic insects, with stings as long as their names, which alone would disable a fourth of the army; the certainty that "nothing would be done this year;"—all this would be, for the veteran soldier, very entertaining reading. It would be well, also, for the British tax-payer to recall these predictions, that he may better appreciate from what NAPIER has delivered him.

The colored men in South Carolina have begun pretty promptly to carry out the doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoils. A Mr. WHIPPER, "Northern negro," cracked his lash over his Republican brethren at the organization of the Legislature, and claimed that a black Speaker should be elected. He was unsuccessful, for a white, one Mr. MOSES, was the fortunate man. However, it was a warning that if the freedmen are going to pull chestnuts out of the fire they will hererfter demand a share of the fruit. In a few years from this time we shall have both parties pledging offices for colored votes, and perhaps in raptures over that "rich negro brogue."

Taking into account the loss of human life which has occurred in the City within the space of the last festive week, it may seem a fanciful thing to speak of the death of a beast; but it is rather unpleasant to think that the poor black bear brought by the Schuetzen Corps of Charleston should have been left alone to pine away and starve in his cage, in the midst of the festivity he had come to assist at. To be sure, he came from Charleston; but if he was ever a rabid Secessionist, his case was certainly covered by the lately published amnesty of President JOHNSON.

Williamsburg woke the other morning and found herself famous—the winner of the first prize at the great Sharpshooting Festival being a citizen of that old colony of the Walloons—whose identity, by-the-by, has been rather slurred over in the existing name of the locality. HENRY KNEBEL is the man; and he, having it in his choice to take the silver Viennese horn, the Steinway piano or the Government bond (untaxed) for $1,000—took the latter. His German instincts strongly inclined him to the horn as well as to the music; but the American in him prevailed, and he walked off with the "allmighties" in his pocket. Mr. BUHLE, of New-York, took the "horn" in preference to the piano, which fell to Mr. JOHN MUNCK, of New-York. Mr. WAGEMAN, of St. Louis, took our Common Council medal, and Mr. N. LEWIS, of Troy, N. Y., that of Mayor HOFFMAN. Mr. BECKER, of Guttenberg, N. J., was raised on the shoulders of his companions as King of the Sharpshooters, which title he will hold for two years.

The Statistical Report for Great Britain shows the remarkable fact that England has nearly four times as many paupers, or persons receiving public relief, as Ireland. The number in the former during the last year, ending Jan. 1, 1868, was over a million; (in round numbers;) that in Ireland for the same time was 73,000. The population of England is about 22,000,000; that of Ireland less than 6,000,000. The Irish people, just now, are not so very badly off. They have general employment and fair wages. But they have received an impulse of emigration which makes them discontented with Ireland as it is, and will keep them so for a good while.

The French are bent on sharing with the English and Americans the great and growing trade of the Pacific. The *Journal des Debats*, of Paris, discusses a bill now before the Legislative Body for creating a French steam packet service along the west coast of South America, from Panama down to Valparaiso, in Chili—a course of about 3,125 miles. France is making progress in that part of the world, having compassed, in 1866, about one-fifth of the trade of the coast—the rest belonging to English, Americans and Chilians. The *Debats*, in making these statements, expresses much surprise that the maritime nations should be going to sleep over the question of a grand canal across the Isthmus of Panama. That question will probably await our own recovery from our present maritime collapse.

OBITUARY.

Miss Anna Lacoste.

Miss ANNA LACOSTE, a lady whose name has been familiar to the patrons of the drama for the past three years, died at the Belvidere House, in this City, on Monday evening, aged 20. Her first appearance was effected at the Academy of Music, in 1865, when she played the leading character in a tragedy called "Virginia." Subsequently, she enacted the *rôle* of "Deborah" at the French Theatre, and soon after forsook the stage for the reader's desk. During the past Winter she gave upward of thirty private recitals in this City, and came forth in public at Steinway Hall, a few months since, to recite the whole tragedy of "Julius Cæsar," which she had committed to memory. Her latest entertainment was to have occurred in Washington, twelve weeks ago, but the first attack of rheumatism of the heart—the disease that ultimately proved fatal—caused its indefinite postponement. From that time she enjoyed no respite from suffering, endured to the end with remarkable fortitude. Gifted with a beautiful face and form, a clear and musical voice, a wonderful memory and rare industry, Miss LACOSTE contributed to the adornment of her profession. The funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, this afternoon.

Masonic Picnic.

The second annual picnic for the benefit of the Masonic School and Asylum Fund occurred yesterday at Jones' Wood. Those who anticipated an agreeable time were not disappointed, for what with dancing, singing, performances on the trapeze, and other varied entertainments which the picnic afforded, there was no cessation to the enjoyment during the afternoon.

The profits of the picnic go to aid the school and asylum, located at Havana, N. Y., which was founded in 1865, under the auspices of Grand Master ROBERT D. HOLMES, who was carrying out the almost unanimous desire of the Masonic fraternity of this City in securing the building as a home for the widows and orphans of deceased Masons of this State, and also aged and destitute members of the Brotherhood. The institution possesses the double feature of being an asylum for the old and helpless, and a school for the young, where an education equal to that of a college can be acquired. The building was originally known as the People's College which was founded by Senator COOK; it descended to the Masonic organization after his death on their paying $9,000 to settle the lien which was on it. They were given the building because they best represented the charitable and liberal purpose for which it was originally intended. There are 500 dormitories in the institution, but as yet it only numbers 90 inmates, owing to the brief period of its existence.

In a year or two, when it is in a flourishing condition, it will be turned over to the control of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York, but until then it is to be sustained by the Masonic body of this City.

One of the means of support is in having annual picnics, like the one of yesterday.

The arrangements yesterday were admirably conducted, and were under the direction of Messrs. WM. H. BENJAMIN, JOHN CHAMPTON, C. C. BECK and E. FERGUSON.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN CENTRAL PARK.

Peter Cagger and John E. Develin Thrown from a Wagon—The Former Instantly Killed.

Mr. PETER CAGGER, the well-known Democratic politician from Albany, was instantly killed by being thrown from a wagon in the Central Park, at a late hour on Monday night, and Mr. JOHN E. DEVELIN, of this City, behind whose horses they were riding, was badly injured. It seems that, during the afternoon, Mr. CAGGER, who was a delegate from Albany to the Democratic Convention, and, with the rest of the delegation, was staying at the Worth House on Madison square, started with Mr. GEORGE EVANS, of Albany, to take a ride in the Central Park. Soon after entering the Park they met Mr. DEVELIN, who was driving alone in a light wagon behind a pair of horses that were fast, but very gentle. They stopped and interchanged a few words, and finally Mr. DEVELIN said to Mr. CAGGER, "Get in with me, and I'll drive you up to the Dam." The invitation was accepted, and they drove up to McComb's Dam, and then Mr. CAGGER, saying that he had an engagement for the evening at the Manhattan Club, Mr. DEVELIN told him that he would drive him thither, and they started down again. For some reason that does not appear they changed their minds and drove across to the residence of Mr. FAY, at Carmansville, and there spent the evening.

At 11 o'clock they drove to the St. Vincent Hotel, on the border of the Park, kept by one of the sons of Mr. CHARLES A. STETSON, who is father-in-law of Mr. DEVELIN. They did not alight here, but after taking a glass of water drove on again. The hour was late, and they were anxious to get home, and the horses were driven at a rapid pace, Mr. DEVELIN holding the reins. They were trotting at speed down the West Drive in Central Park, when suddenly, near Eighty-fourth-street, where the road makes a sudden curve to the westward, at a point just the other side of the iron bridge, the "off" front wheel of the wagon broke, all the spokes and the nub flew out, and the vehicle was overturned. Mr. CAGGER was thrown over Mr. DEVELIN's head with great violence to the ground, striking the back part of his head against the stone gutter at the side of the road. He never spoke afterward. Mr. DEVELIN's fall was partly broken by his holding on to the reins, and being on the same side of the wagon with the broken wheel, was not thrown so far. He, however, lay insensible by the roadside, while the horses, taking fright, tore madly toward the lower end of the Park. They were soon stopped by the Central Park Police.

Officer F. LEONARD, of the Central Park Police, was informed of the accident by a gentleman who passed him in a carriage, saying that a little distance further up women had been killed. He hastened to the spot and there found the two bodies lying in the road. Other officers came at his call, and several persons driving by were asked to stop and take the unfortunate ones to the City. They, however, made various excuses, one after another, until Mr. WM. BUNNETT, of No. 28 Bond-street, driving by, stopped, and learning what had happened, drove quickly to the livery stable at Fifty-ninth-street, and procuring a coach, hastened back with it. Mr. CAGGER was immediately conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital. He had long before ceased to breathe. It was at first proposed to take the body to the Morgue, but in consideration of what it was supposed would be the wishes of Mr. CAGGER's friends if they were present, it was taken to St. Luke's, and was there laid out. Mr. DEVELIN was conveyed to his residence in One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, near the Hudson River.

It was very early in the morning when the friends of the unfortunate gentleman were notified of the accident. Mr. CAGGER's friends hastened to St. Luke's Hospital, and it was arranged that the body should be conveyed to Albany by the evening boat. The base of Mr. CAGGER's skull had been crushed by the fall, but his face was uninjured and had a placid and natural look. The remains were conveyed to Albany last night, accompanied by the whole of the Albany delegation. Among those who viewed them before they were removed to the boat, KEARNEY, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee; Mr. CORNELIUS WENDELL, of Washington; THOS. mittee; Col. TENBROECK, formerly Deputy State Treasurer, and Sheriff PARR, of Albany. An inquest was held, which was of course a merely formal affair, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

Mr. DEVELIN remained insensible until 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when his brother-in-law, Mr. STETSON, visited him. He revived soon after, but seemed at first confused, and said "My G—, I've killed HUGH HASTINGS!" Afterward he said, "No, it wasn't him; it was PETER CAGGER." Mr. DEVELIN was injured about the face and about the hands, arms and legs. He seems to have fallen on his hands and knees and face. At first it was feared that he was internally injured, but afterward his physician, Dr. RODENSTEIN, declared that his wounds were all on the surface, and that he would be out in a few days. He bled so freely that fears of congestion were not entertained. His escape was wonderful. The breaking of the wheel was altogether a fortuitous circumstance, and no blame attaches to any one for the accident.

Mr. CAGGER was about 56 years of age. He was born in Albany, and had always resided there, and there practiced law successfully for more than thirty years. He was a partner of the famous NICHOLAS HILL, and of the late Judge J. K. PORTER, and they did business under the firm name of HILL, CAGGER & PORTER. For nearly thirty years he was a prominent political leader and represented Albany in nearly every Democratic National Convention within that period. He was one of the so-called "Albany Regency," and exercised a controlling influence over the affairs of the Democratic Party in this State ever since the days of MARCY, VAN BUREN and CROSSWELL. His relations with the late DEAN RICHMOND were of the most intimate character. His acute and cultivated professional mind, together with his great social tact, fitted him admirably for the *rôle* of confidential adviser of that sturdy and vigorous, but somewhat uncouth politician. At the time of his death Mr. CAGGER was Secretary of the Democratic State Committee. Mr. CAGGER's personal characteristics were a genial and amiable disposition, a wonderful flow of animal spirits, and a well-balanced and logical mind. Although he has occupied a conspicuous position for so many years, he had probably not an enemy in the world. He leaves a fortune of a quarter of a million of dollars. He was twice married. His widow is a sister of Mr. WM. CASSIDY, editor and proprietor of the Albany *Argus*. He was a prominent member of the Catholic Church, to whose support he had contributed largely.

Mr. DEVELIN is well known as a leading Democrat of this City. He has served in the Legislature for several terms, and was some time Counsel to the Corporation in this City. He is about 45 years of age. The news of the accident spread like wild-fire throughout the country, and numberless telegrams were received by the friends of both gentlemen inquiring into the truth of the reports that had been circulated with regard to the occurrence.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Tuesday, July 7.

The death of PETER CAGGER has cast a gloom over Saratoga. The Union and other hotel flags are at half-mast.

The Turf—Trotting on the Fashion Course, L. I.

A match for $1,000, two-mile heats, in harness, between Mr. W. LOVELL's bay mare *Lady Wells* and A. PATTERSON's unnamed black stallion, came off yesterday afternoon on the Fashion Course, L. I. There was only a small attendance, only a few of the irrepressible *habitues* of the trotting track being on hand to witness the race. The same horses had previously trotted a match of mile heats, in harness, in which the black stallion was the winner; he was, consequently, the favorite in this race—$100 to $50 being offered that he won. This he did in two straight heats with apparent ease, being evidently able to out-trot the mare in any part of the race.

To-morrow a very interesting trotting contest for a purse of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between the two celebrated horses Commodore VANDERBILT's *Mountain* and Mr. RELF's *Lady Thorn*, comes off on the Union Course, L. I. In consequence of *Lady Thorn* having recently defeated the Commodore's promising young horse at Narragansett Park and Boston, this match is creating deep interest in sporting circles, and speculation is certain to be very heavy on the result.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., July 7.—Match, $1,000; two-mile heats, in harness.

A. Patterson's bl. s.	1	1
H. Howe's bl. m. Lady Wells	2	2

Time—5:27, 5:27.

The Portland *Oregonian*, on the day after the election in Oregon, said: "We are too big to cry (we speak of the Union Party) and are too badly hurt to laugh. To discuss the causes of defeat is not so agreeable as to shout for victory. We haven't much to add—addition is not now in our line; it's mostly subtraction. Yesterday being a somewhat rainy and disagreeable day, the election, so far as the Union Party is concerned, is postponed till November."

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Scotch and Irish Reform and Boundary Bills in Parliament.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 7.

In the House of Lords to-night the Boundary bill and the Scotch Reform bill were read for the third time, and the Irish Reform bill was passed in Committee.

FRANCE.

Marshal Niel in Defence of the Military Power of the Nation.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 7.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day Marshal NEIL made an elequent defence of the army and the military power of the nation. He declared that in 1867 France would have been unable to cope with her neighbors, but now her power was such that none of them could compete with her.

JAPAN.

The Mikado Still Holding the Supreme Power—Foreign Relations.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 7.

According to the details of the latest news from Japan, it appears that the Mikado still retains the supreme power. The representatives of the foreign Powers have had interviews with him, at which they were well received, and negotiations were entered upon for continuing the treaties in force. The Mikado expresses the wish to maintain the best relations with the foreign nations.

THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

Assembling of the Delegates to the Republican State Convention—The Prominent Candidates for State Offices.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, July 7.

The afternoon trains came in freighted with delegates from all quarters, and nearly every county is represented. Among the more prominent I notice John L. Parker, of Cayuga, Judge Robertson, of Westchester, Hamilton Harris, Judge Low, Chauncey Depew, Gen. Merritt, Ben Field, Waldo M. Potter, J. W. Kimball, of Franklin, C. W. Godard, Senators Chapman, Hale, Palmer, and Thayer Francis, of the *Troy Times*, and others.

Nothing is settled with regard to candidates, and the caucussing thus far this evening has amounted to little. None of the delegations have come committed to any candidate, and though they all have their preferences, they are not all strenuous, and the ticket is likely to be shaped mainly by events that transpire after the Convention meets.

The name of MARSHALL O. ROBERTS has been added to the list of Gubernatorial candidates since my last dispatch, but, like some others, he is said not to desire the office, and will not be urgently pressed.

HORACE GREELEY, to the surprise of most people, turns up this evening as an avowed seeker after the nomination. He has sent up JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG from his office to look after his interests. The country delegations were about settling down on GRISWOLD and TREMAIN, with the chances in favor of the former, but Mr. GREELEY insists upon being a candidate. Many of them are in favor of giving him an opportunity to try his strength before the people.

The announcement in this morning's *Tribune* that GRISWOLD had withdrawn is contradicted here on the very best authority. There is not much strife about Lieutenant-Governor; A. B. CONNELL and AUGUSTUS FRANK are the leading candidates. For Canal Commissioner ALEX. BARKLEY, of Washington County, will probably get the nomination without opposition. HENRY A. BARNUM is spoken of for renomination to the State Prison Inspectorship. No name is yet canvassed for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

HENRY SMITH, District-Attorney of Albany, will be temporary Chairman, and the Convention expects to finish up its business to-morrow night.

The following is the letter of Hon. C. H. VAN WYCK, declining the nomination of the Republican Convention for Governor:

CALDWELL, N. Y., July 7, 1868.

Hon. E. M. Madden:

MY DEAR FRIEND—I will not be able to see you as I expected, but my determination is the same as I stated to you at our last interview. You know at the outset I did not favor the use of my name as candidate for Governor; that I have steadily refused to make any effort in that direction, and insisted that in no event should my name be used in a struggle or competition in the Convention. The occasion requires that there shall not only be a united and vigorous closing up of our ranks for the coming campaign, but that there shall not be even the appearance of a contest in the selection of local officers. Gratified though I might be with an unsolicited nomination, yet I know others are mentioned who command more elements of success. While willing to labor for the complete triumph of our principles, I prefer to serve in the ranks than be one of the standard bearers. Thanking my friends in the different parts of the State for the honor they have done me in the expression of their confidence by suggesting my name in connection with the highest office in the State, I authorize you to withdraw my name as a candidate from the consideration of the Convention. Yours, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. VAN WYCK.

TENNESSEE.

A Call for an Extra Session of the Legislature—The Militia to be Equipped.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, July 7.

Gov. BROWNLOW to-morrow publishes a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature to meet on the 27th of July. His object is to make provision for the financial emergencies of the State, created by the heavy attachment suits pending in New-York City, and to provide for the arming and equipping of the militia, to be placed in the field early in August to suppress the alleged lawlessness in West Tennessee.

The Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 7.

In the Senate to-day the President requested unqualified members to come forward and take the prescribed oath.

Mr. CHANDLER objected to the administration of the oath by the President, as unconstitutional, and likely to produce trouble in future.

The objection was sustained, and the oath was administered by Justice DUNNING.

Mr. NUNALLY offered a resolution, requesting the postponement of the report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the case of A. ALPHONSE BRADLEY, the negro charged with felony.

The resolution was read and adopted, after considerable discussion.

In the House three new members were sworn in. Both Houses have been fully organized, and a joint committee appointed to wait on Gov. BULLOCK, and inform him that they are ready to receive any communication he may make.

Suicide of John Cool, the Murderer of his two Stepsons.

CLEVELAND, Ohio., Tuesday, July 7.

JOHN COOL, who murdered his two stepsons named QUAYLE, at Warrensville, June 27, cut his throat last night, in his cell, with a razor that he had borrowed from a fellow prisoner. COOL's companion in the cell was awakened by blood dripping on his face, and found COOL dead. The trial of COOL for murder was commenced yesterday. His conviction was regarded as certain, as he stabbed the young men to death in revenge for their having opposed his wishes.

Three Persons Drowned in the Connecticut River.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Tuesday, July 7.

Three persons were drowned while crossing the Connecticut River, at the ferry at this place, yesterday afternoon. They are supposed to be Mr. and Mrs. G. C. DAVIS, and their son, of Springfield. The boy was aged nine years.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, July 7.

The seats of seventeen Democratic members of the House, of whom ten are from the Parish and City of New-Orleans, are contested, and the members are not allowed a voice in the proceedings while the contests are pending.

The Republicans in caucus last night nominated for the United States Senate, W. P. KELLOGG, Collector of Customs for the port of New-Orleans, and J. S. HARRIS, of Concordia Parish.

Mr. KELLOGG was elected by the Senate to-day, but an adjournment was had without coming to a vote for the second Senator.

In the House, a motion to go into Senatorial election, was tabled.

Gold from the Upper Missouri—Indian Hostilities.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 7.

The steamer *Importer*, from the Upper Missouri, arrived at St. Joseph yesterday with fifty thousand dollars in treasure.

A large number of Indians were camped along the river, but they were generally quiet.

Father DESMOT was at Fort Rice with fifty hostile chiefs, and a grand council was to have commenced on the 1st inst.

A party of seven prospectors in Wind River Valley were attacked by a large body of Indians on the 26th ult., and HENRY SEAMEN was killed, and three others supposed to be killed. The Indians lost eight.

Gov. Orr's Last Message—The South Carolina Constitutional Amendment—The State Senatorship.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Tuesday, July 7.

Gov. ORR's last message was sent to the Legislature to-day.

The Constitutional Amendment was adopted by the Senate to-day, five only voting in the negative.

Gov. SCOTT will probably be inaugurated to-morrow.

The chief contest for Senatorship in this State is between A. G. MACKEY, Collector of Charleston, and F. A. SAWYER, Assessor of Internal Revenue.

Order from Gen. Canby—Civil Rule in North Carolina Restored.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 7.

Gen. CANBY has issued an order restoring the civil rule in North Carolina, when the President shall have proclaimed a ratification of the Constitutional Amendment, and the functions of the military officers are then to cease. The prisoners in custody, under charges of violating the Reconstruction acts, are to be discharged, and those in prison for other offences are to be turned over to the civil authorities.

Supposed Murder in Dover, N. H.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 7.

The body of RICHARD STEVENS, of Lebanon, Me., was found yesterday afternoon lying in a field in Dover, N. H., under such circumstances as to make it certain that he had been murdered. There is no clue to the perpetrators as yet.

Base Ball at Cincinnati, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday July 7.

A match game of base ball was played this afternoon between the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, New-York, and a picked nine of the different clubs of this city, which resulted in a victory for the Atlantics by a score of 31 to 7.

Pedestrianism in Wisconsin.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Tuesday, July 7.

FREDERICK W. SIMMONS, the pedestrian, accomplished his one hundred miles in twenty-three hours and thirty minutes, in a good condition.

The Columbus Murder Trial.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 7.

The trial of the Columbus prisoners is still progressing. The testimony on behalf of the defence shows that DUKE was forty miles from Columbus on the night of the murder.

Accidental Poisoning at La Crosse, Wis.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Tuesday, July 7.

ALBERT MOELLER, a druggist, accidentally poisoned himself last night and died this morning.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7.

THE TAX BILL.

The Senate finished the Tax bill in Committee of the Whole to-day, and the bill will be reported to the Senate to-morrow, and probably passed during the day. Senator SHERMAN tried hard to get the bill through to-night, but the progress made gratified Senators so much that they dispensed with the evening session and concluded they could finish it to-morrow with ease. The amendments of the Committee with one or two exceptions were all agreed to, including that striking out the increased tax on banks imposed by the House. On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the duty of paying the drawback on exported spirits was placed under the Secretary of the Treasury and the officers of the customs, instead of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and his officers. Mr. VAN WINKLE made an earnest attempt to amend the bill by repealing all taxes on mineral oils, which failed by 15 to 17. In the general debate on the bill, Messrs. CAMERON, POMEROY and COLE protested against the bill, which they said was a virtual surrender to the whisky ring, and an admission that the Government could not enforce its own laws. But they conceded that the bill would pass, and the tax be reduced notwithstanding.

THE ALASKA APPROPRIATION.

The Alaska appropriation came up in the House to-day, and was supported by Messrs. AXTELL, HIGBY and SPALDING, and opposed by Messrs. MCCARTHY, LOAN and BUTLER. The speech of the latter was one of the ablest yet made against the bill, and attracted considerable attention. The vote will be taken on Thursday. It will probably pass by a small majority.

THE WAREHOUSING SYSTEM.

The Warehousing bill, reported by Mr. MORRELL, from the Committee on Commerce, which is simply a bill to increase the tariff, came up in the House to-day, and after its character was exposed by Messrs. SCHENCK and ALLISON, it was referred to the Ways and Means Committee by a vote of 54 to 46.

CAUCUS OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The Republican Senators met in caucus this morning to consider the question of adjournment and the propriety of acting on SHERMAN's Funding bill this session. No definite action was had on either proposition, and another caucus will probably be called. Many Senators favored adjournment as soon as the Tax and Appropriation bills are disposed of. Senator SHERMAN pressed this Funding bill strongly, and urged that Congress should not adjourn without passing it. Some were in favor of remaining until all the Senators from the Southern States are admitted. From the general tone of the debate, it looks as if an adjournment may be settled upon about the 20th, at which time it is believed all the remaining States which have ratified their Constitutions, including Alabama, will have elected Senators and ratified the Constitutional Amendment. There is a great desire to see the representatives of all these States actually sworn in before adjournment.

MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations at their meeting to-day agreed to report adversely upon the nomination of HENRY A. SMYTHE, of New-York, as Minister to Austria.

FREEDMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Gen. HOWARD, with approval of the Secretary of War, has initiated measures for the early withdrawal of the Freedmen's Bureau from South Carolina. Gen. SCOTT, Commissioner for that State, having been elected Governor, it will be necessary to put a new man in his place, but he will remain connected with the Bureau till a proper officer to appoint has been selected. Gen. HOWARD has directed him to recommend a suitable person for Commissioner, and to reduce the number of agents of the Bureau as soon as possible. There will hereafter be but few army officers employed, and work will be gradually transferred to local officials of State appointment. It is believed by Gen. HOWARD that civil magistrates will render the duties of these army officers very light. The new Superintendent of Education is to be a civilian, as suggested by Gov. SCOTT, and he, too, will be relieved as soon as the State is ready to assume the work of education.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 7.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations were sent into the Senate to-day:

LOUIS D. VISER, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District of Missouri; CHARLES W. BURR, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fourth District of Virginia; TUBMAN AYRES, to be Register of Land Office at Boise City, Idaho; EDWARD W. WILLETT, to be commissioned during the recess of the Senate to be Receiver at Land Office at Sacramento, Cal.; Lieut.-Commander H. EIBER, to be Commander in the navy; Lieut.-Commander EDWARD P. MCCREE, to be Commander.

TREASURY WARRANTS.

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during the month of June, 1868, to meet the requirements of the Government, amounted, in round numbers, to the following sums, viz.:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$5,400,000
Interest on public debt	5,225,000
War	18,166,000
Navy	2,735,000
Interior, pensions and Indians	854,000

CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY TACTICS.

A Board of Officers will assemble in this city on the 8th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to devise and report upon a system of cavalry tactics. It will as far as possible conform the system of tactics for the cavalry to the present system for the infantry arm, and will examine and report upon any new system of cavalry tactics that may be presented to it. The following will compose the Board: Brevet Major-Gen. EMORY, Colonel Fifth Cavalry; Brevet Brig.-Gen. IRVIN N. PALMER, Lieutenant-Colonel Second Cavalry, and Brevet Col. S. D. STURGES, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth Cavalry.

A Board has also been appointed to assemble at Fortress Monroe on the 15th inst., to devise and report upon a system of artillery tactics, which is also to be conformed as far as possible to the present system for the infantry arms. The following is the detail of officers: Brevet Major-Gen. W. F. BARRY, Colonel Second Artillery; Brevet Major-Gen. T. SEYMOUR, Major Fifth Artillery; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. H. DUPONT, Captain Fifth Artillery.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The Funding bill has already been made the special order by the Senate immediately after disposing of the Tax bill.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 7.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition from the citizens of New-York, protesting against any cession of the Yo Semite Valley to private parties. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ACCOUNTS OF DISBURSING OFFICERS.

Mr. WILSON called up the joint resolution in relation to the settlement of the accounts of certain officers and agents who have disbursed public money under direction of Chief Engineers, which was passed.

The money in question was expended in the erection of fortifications in Massachusetts, Maine and New-Hampshire.

SALARIES OF DISTRICT JUDGES.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to revive and continue in force the act of July 29, 1850, and the acts amendatory thereto. He explained that a year ago the salaries of most of the District Judges were increased from $2,000 to $3,500, and at that time the law authorized the payment of the expenses of District Judges called out of their districts by Justices of the Supreme Court. It was repeated that some of the Justices of the Supreme Court doubted whether their authority to call District Judges out of their districts was not also thereby repealed by implication, and desired this declaration that that provision was now in force.

Mr. WILLIAMS contended that the expenses ought to be paid notwithstanding the increase of pay, citing the case of the District Judge of Oregon—Judge DEDY—who was frequently called into California to hold the Circuit Court because of the large amount of business there. Messrs. CONNESS, COLE and CORBETT testified to the same state of facts, and Mr. WILLIAMS moved to amend by providing that the District Judge of Oregon receive his expenses for holding Circuit in San Francisco.

Mr. TRUMBULL reminded the Senate that the increase of salary had been made for the very purpose of compensation for expenses thus incurred. He opposed the amendment.

Mr. CONKLING, as having been a member of the Committee of Conference on the bill making the increase last year, corroborated the statement of Mr. TRUMBULL. He produced a letter from District Judge HOFFMAN, of California, denying that the business of the District Court there was overburdening him.

Mr. CONNESS said, if the letter had been written to affect the pending bill for the creation of a second District Court in California, it was very strange that it had not been sent to one of the Senators from California. He reiterated his sentiment in regard to the business of the California District Court.

Mr. CONKLING, as a personal friend of Judge HOFFMAN, said his character was too well known to require any defence of his veracity here.

After a few further remarks from Mr. CONNESS, the amendment was rejected and the bill passed.

THE TAX BILL.

Whereupon the morning hour having expired, the consideration of the Tax bill was resumed.

An amendment by the Committee was agreed to, that after the 1st of April next, instead of January, as in the House bill, all cigars shall be deemed to have been manufactured or imported after the passage of this act, and shall pay the taxes herein provided. An additional section was agreed to, empowering the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue to alter, renew, or change the form of any stamp, mark or label used under the laws relating to distilled spirits or tobacco. On an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by the Solicitor of Internal Revenue, as in the House bill to compromise suits, considerable discussion arose.

Mr. TRUMBULL contended that some check should be provided outside of the Department.

Mr. MORTON opposed the whole system of compromise, insisting that they have been a fruitful source of frauds upon the Government.

Mr. SHERMAN argued that the power to compromise suits was an absolute necessity in any revenue system. He had no objection to any additional safeguard.

Mr. EDMUNDS pointed out that no limit is placed to the time for which suits may be compromised.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend by restoring the language of the House bill, and adding a provision for approval by the Attorney-General of the opinion of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue.

Mr. SHERMAN was of the opinion that that would impose too much labor upon the Attorney-General.

After further discussion, Mr. TRUMBULL's amendment was withdrawn for the present, and the Committee's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the same section, by striking out the words "District" in the provision requiring the recommendation of the District-Attorney before any compromise is made of a case after the suit has been commenced, and insert "Attorney-General," which was agreed to.

The amendment striking out the section on the subject of banks and bankers, was agreed to. An additional section provides that where it is lawful, and has become necessary to seize real estate to satisfy a tax, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may direct a bill in chancery to be filed to enforce the lien of the United States for tax upon any real estate, or to subject any real estate owned by delinquents to the payment of such tax, all persons having liens upon such real estate, or claiming ownership or interest to be made parties. Agreed to.

The last additional section applies Internal Revenue laws in regard to distilled spirits, fermented liquors, tobacco, snuff and cigars to any locality within the exterior boundaries of the United States, whether in a collection district or not. Agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN offered a further section providing that the provisions of the act requiring the use of revenue stamps shall take effect at the end of sixty days from the passage of the act; but, that if before the expiration of the sixty days, the Secretary of the Treasury may deem it necessary for the preparation and delivery of said stamps, he may fix a time not later than the 1st of December next. Agreed to.

The amendment to section 5, passed over informally last evening, was again taken up, empowering the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to employ fifty competent persons to perform such duties, and at such compensation as he shall specify. The section discontinues special agents and District Inspectors, now authorized.

Mr. FESSENDEN opposed the amendment, claiming that in States where no whisky or tobacco is manufactured, the local inspectors are more efficient.

Mr. SHERMAN explained that the Commissioner had thought it better to give to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the power to appoint and pay detectives for the prevention of frauds. District Inspectors, he said, were merely local officers, and were not paid enough to secure the necessary service. He pointed out several Government officers who exercised the power of temporary appointments for various purposes, and argued that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, not the Secretary of the Treasury, was the proper agent for the appointment, the latter being generally a political officer.

Mr. FESSENDEN expressed himself as satisfied with the explanation of the necessity for the appointment of detectives by the Commissioners, but he insisted that the local knowledge of the District Inspectors gave them such superior facilities that they should be retained also.

Mr. CAMERON made a speech on the general subject of the whisky frauds. He protested against this bill as a disgraceful surrender to the whisky ring, asserting that if a man of nerve like GRANT should be elected President at the next election, there would be no difficulty in enforcing the $2 tax. Great Britain collected ten shillings, nearly $2 50 a gallon on spirits. This bill was simply in the interest of speculators.

Mr. BUCKALEW opposed the provision giving the Commissioners the power of temporary appointments as indefinite and liable to abuse. It was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN the section was further amended by retaining the District Inspectors.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the details of the drawback provisions were so amended as to place the matter of drawbacks in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury and the officers of the port, instead of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and his subordinates.

Mr. DAVIS favored the adoption of some plan by which the several taxes on whisky could be consolidated into one.

Mr. SHERMAN made some remarks in reply to Mr. CAMERON and others. He said it was generally conceded that it would be in the interest of good morals as well as of the Treasury to reduce the taxes and thereby break up the whisky ring. He explained briefly the principal provisions of the bill.

Mr. POMEROY expressed his want of faith in the idea that reducing the tax to fifty cents will prevent frauds. He coincided in Mr. CAMERON's opinion that it was a surrender to the whisky ring.

Mr. COLE followed with remarks to the same purport.

Mr. VAN WINKLE offered an additional section to repeal all acts or parts of acts imposing internal revenue tax on the products of petroleum, or on crude oil, the production, by a single distillation, of coal, shale, peat, asphaltum or other mineral substances. He asserted that mineral oil was the only article of its class now taxed, and argued that in view of its extensive consumption among the poor, and of its value as an article of export, it should be relieved.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the Finance Committee had felt obliged to confine the bill to whisky and tobacco, as otherwise, in their opinion, it could not pass. Other interests would also demand relief.

Mr. BUCKALEW advocated the amendment. He was assured that the House would concur, and that no delay would be occasioned by applications from other interests for relief.

The amendment was rejected—15 to 17.

Mr. DAVIS sent an amendment to the Chair, but without its being read,

At 5:20 o'clock Mr. RAMSEY moved to adjourn, which was rejected—16 to 16.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN the evening session was dispensed with. He urged the passage of the bill to-night.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill regulating representation in the Electoral Colleges. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Another motion to adjourn then prevailed, and at 5:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ENGINEER'S SUPPLIES.

Mr. DELANO introduced a bill to provide for the payment of certain demands for stores and articles used by the Engineer Deparment in the army of the of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

VIRGINIA DISTRICT COURT.

Mr. BOUTWELL introduced a bill to fix the time of holding the terms of the United States District Court in Virginia. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, asked leave to offer a resolution making the Niagara Ship Canal bill the special order for the 10th of December next. Mr. HOLMAN objected.

THE POTAWATOMIE.

Mr. JULIAN offered a preamble and resolution reciting the fact of a so-called treaty between the Potawatomie Indians and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, by which 342,000 acres of Indian land were transferred at the rate of $1 an acre, which was monstrously disproportionate to their value, and instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the facts, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

NEW IMPEACHMENT CHARGES.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania—I rise to a question of Privilege. I desire to introduce a resolution and follow it with some few remarks, but will not ask any further action.

Mr. BECK—The resolution is not for action at this session.

Mr. STEVENS—No. Sir.

The resolution, omitting the preamble, was read as follows:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare additional articles of impeachment and report the same in substance as follows——

Mr. STEVENS—I will not ask to have the articles read now, but will proceed with the remarks which I intend to make. I will then ask a postponement of the matter.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, remarked that the gentlemen around him did not understand what the question before the House was.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Pennsylvania presents a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee to prepare and report articles of impeachment.

Mr. WASHBURN—Is that a matter of privilege? [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks that it is a matter of the very highest importance.

Mr. STEVENS—Having said that much I shall occupy only the time necessary for the remarks which I intend to make, leaving the articles and the testimony to go to the printer without being read, as I do not wish to occupy the time of the House.

Mr. STEVENS, having read the first few paragraphs of his speech, said he would ask his friend the Clerk of the House to continue the reading.

Mr. MCPHERSON, the Clerk, proceeded with the reading, but was interrupted by Mr. BECK, who required that the proposed articles should be read so that members might better understand the speech.

The proposed articles were accordingly read, as follows:

Whereas, A High Court of Impeachment has lately been in session to try ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, for high crimes and misdemeanors, and has adjourned without completing its judgment; and whereas, as it is proper that additional articles should be filed, if the House deem it expedient; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare additional articles of impeachment, and report the same in substance, as follows:

Additional articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives, in the name of themselves and of all the people of the United States against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office:

FIRST ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

That the said ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, did abuse the patronage of the Government, which by virtue of his office had been intrusted to him, and did pervert it to improper and selfish purpose, inasmuch as he used it to corrupt the people of the United States and to induce them to abandon and renounce the principles which they conscientiously held, and to adopt others which they did not approve, in order to promote the selfish purpose of said ANDREW JOHNSON. The President of the United States came into power and received his office because he professed to hold the principles of the Republican Party, and zealously avowed his determination to carry them into effect. When he came into power he found the offices of the Government, many thousand in number, filled with men professing the same Republican principles and who had been appointed expressly to carry them into effect. When, by a fatal accident, he became the Chief Executive of the nation, he determined to seek an election for the same office at the next Presidential term. He foresaw that it would become necessary to denounce the principles of the Republican Party and to establish a new personal party especially devoted to himself, and he did not hesitate to apply to that object the profits of thousands of offices and of millions of revenue. He set deliberately about turning faithful officers out of their places because they would not renounce their principles, and of appointing others to office because they pledged themselves to support him and his principles. The removals and appointments were avowedly made for no cause of merit or demerit, but for the purpose of adding recruits to his new party.

SECOND ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

That the said ANDREW JOHNSON being the Chief Executive of the United States, and being assigned by law to the duties to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed, and having no judicial or legislative powers confided to him by the Constitution, all his duties being strictly executive, did, on the 29th day May, 1865, and before and after time usurp to himself the powers of another branch of the Government, and do acts and exercise functions which belonged to the legislative branch alone; and in pursuance of such claim, having at the time the army and navy of the United States at his command, did establish and erect into a separate government that portion of the territory which had been conquered by the United States from the so-called Confederate States of America, and which was lately embraced within the boundaries of the State of North Carolina, and did by his own usurped authority create a State and form of government hitherto unknown to the United States, and did create an office hitherto unknown to the Constitution, and appointed thereto an officer whom he called Provisional Governor, and directed him how to construct and carry out said Government. He fixed and by his own will decreed the qualification of electors, and who should be eligible to office in the new Government, which he by proclamation declared was deprived of all civil government by the armed forces of the independent belligerents with whom we had been at war; and he appointed WILLIAM W. HOLDEN to the office of Provisional Governor of North Carolina, and directed him to administer the offices of the newly-created State. On the 13th of June, 1865, he usurped the same powers, and without any direction from Congress, to whom alone it belonged, erected into an independent State that part of conquered territory formerly known as the State of Mississippi, and appointed WILLIAM L. SHARKEY Provisional Governor thereof. And on the 17th of June, 1865, he in like manner erected a portion of said territory into what he called the State of Georgia, and appointed James Johnson Provisional Governor thereof. On or about the 17th, 21st and 30th of June and the 13th of July, he in like manner created governments which he called the States of Texas, South Carolina and Florida. And when afterwards Congress declared such governments and institutions null and void, and prescribed other methods of governing said territory and to enable it to enter the Union by the consent of Congress, the President declared such laws null and void, and advised the people to resist their execution; and he has never aided in carrying into effect, but has resisted, what are called the "Reconstruction laws."

THIRD ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

For that ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his corrupt practices did attempt to induce the Senators elect from the State of Colorado to perjure themselves upon the condition of his signing the bill admitting Colorado into the Union as a State, and thereby admitting them as Senators of the United States. He did also pardon and restore the rights of franchise to 193 deserters, who during the war had deserted from the United States Army, upon the condition that they would vote for the Democratic Party at the then immediately ensuing election; and they did thus vote, and give to the Democratic agent, Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, the sum of $1,000 cash. He appointed numerous persons to office who could not take the test oath, and did not take it, but were allowed to act and discharge the functions thereof in defiance of law. He ordered agricultural scrip to be issued to the State of North Carolina, which scrip was issued under the act of 1862, when North Carolina was in armed warfare against the Union. He restored, without authority of law, large tracts of forfeited property—enough, it is believed, to pay the National debt—which had been forfeited under act of Congress, approved July 17, 1862, by reason of all which outrages this Government became impoverished, the people embarrassed, the rebel raiders allowed to flourish, and the Constitution flagrantly violated. He sold pardons for money, or allowed it to be done through pardon brokers.

FOURTH ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

He did take from the Treasury of the United States large tracts of land and large amounts of money, sufficient, it is believed, to have paid our national debts, and which had been transferred to the United States by act of 17th July, 1862, as enemies' property, to be applied to the expenses of the war and the debts of the United States. This was corruptly and unlawfully done, without the authority of Congress.

FIFTH ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

He did usurp the powers of other branches of the Government, and exercise the legislative power in defiance of the Constitution, in creating or attempting to create new governments out of the territory conquered from the "Confederate States of America," so called, and to govern them by his own mere power, by forms unknown to the Constitution, without consulting Congress, but defying their authority when they had spoken and denying the constitutionality of the laws of Congress enacted to govern said conquered territory.

MR. STEVENS' SPEECH.

Mr. STEVENS commenced by showing the importance of establishing a law of impeachment, and dwelt upon the opportunity afforded for establishing such a law in the late trial of the President. Several reasons were then given why he was dissatisfied with the result of that trial. He then spoke of some of the acts which had been perpetrated by the President in attempting to corrupt and bribe citizens of the United States, now members of Congress, and went on to say, Sir, I am almost ashamed to charge the respondent with so small an offence as corrupting the lawful voters of the United States to build up a party for himself, especially when there are so many graver charges; charges which in any other country would bring out the block and sharpen the ax; but it may be well to expose to the gaze of the loyal people of the nation the conduct of him who claimed to be pure and violated all his claims. Mr. STEVENS said it was charged and proved that the President had pardoned 193 deserters from the United States army, who had taken with them their arms and accouterments to the enemy, just before the day on which they were to vote, that they might cast their ballot for Mr. ANDREWS, of Virginia, and Col. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, the friends and partisans of the President. When the President had been commissioned like the tormentor of Job, to deal with a nation to whatever devilish extent he choose, in order, I suppose, to try their virtue and the endurance of the fire of liberty, and had commenced his acts of torture and injustice; he began by pardoning the most lofty rebels, having first exonerated all the lower grade and ordered to be restored to them the land which had been seized as enemies' property by the conquering power. He could not enumerate, he said, one-tenth part of the property which the President had ordered to be restored to his friends the original owners. If the property which, by the act of July 17, 1862, and other acts, had been thus disposed of and the money paid to defray the debts of the Government, that debt, now amounting to $2,500,000,000, would have been liquidated and paid. It was a duty which the President was sworn to perform to convert this property into money to pay off the debt. Had he not been guilty of official perjury, the whole of the bonded debt, which is now a lien upon every man's property, would now have been paid, or in the process of payment, out of the confiscated funds of the rebels.

Having concluded this part of his speech Mr. STEVENS said: I do not know that it is wise to ask for a vote upon this resolution. He said he had come to the conclusion that neither in Europe nor America would the Chief Magistrate of a nation be again removed by peaceful means. If he retained the money and the patronage of the Government it would be found stronger than the law and impenetrable to the spear of justice. If tyranny became intolerable, the only resource would be found in the dagger of BRUTUS. God grant that it may never be used.

Mr. STEVENS concluded as follows:

If this Government should learn to punish her delinquent rulers and never to depart from the principles of the declaration of Independence, especially from the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and its necessary concomitant, universal suffrage—she never can take a step backward, but will sail forward on a sea of glory unto the very marge of that awful gulf which divides Time from Eternity. My sands are nearly run and I can only see with the eye of faith. I am fast descending the down-hill of life, at the foot of which stands an open grave; but you, Sir, are promised length of days and a brilliant career. If you and your compeers can fling away ambition and realize that every human being, however lowly born and degraded by fortune, is your equal—that every inalienable right that belongs to you belongs to him—truth and righteousness will spread over the land, and you will look down from the top of the Rocky Mountains upon an Empire of one hundred millions of happy people.

Mr. STEVENS then moved that the resolution be postponed till next Monday.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. STEVENS said he would modify his motion by postponing it until Monday two weeks.

Mr. WASBURNE, of Illinois—"Let it go that way."

The question being taken on Mr. HOLMAN's motion, there were but eighty-four members voting—24 to 60.

Mr. HOLMAN withdrew the motion, and then, on Mr. STEVENS' motion, the matter was postponed till Monday two weeks.

STILL MORE IMPEACHMENT CHARGES.

Mr. WILLIAMS, (of Pennsylvania,) said he desired, as a matter of privilege, to submit additional articles of impeachment, which he had prepared some time ago, involving, as he thought, higher political crime on the part of ANDREW JOHNSON. He would send them to the Clerk's desk. He should desire to support them by all argument, but if he were allowed to have his argument printed in the *Globe* he would not occupy the time of the House now.

That proposition was acceded to, and the speech and additional articles prepared by Mr. WILLIAMS are allowed to be printed in the *Globe*.

THE MANUFACTURING SYSTEM.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to modify the warehousing system. The first section requires a sworn declaration in writing upon the entry of merchandise for warehousing as to whether it is entered for consumption or exportation. The second section requires payment of six per cent. per annum, interest on the value of warehoused merchandise during the time it is kept in the warehouse.

Mr. ALLISON made the point of order that the second section was a virtual increase of the tariff and must therefore be considered in Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker overruled the point of order on the ground that it was optional with importers whether they warehoused their goods, and if they did not, this bill charged no increased rates of duties.

Mr. MORRILL made a speech in support of the bill.

Mr. CAKE addressed the House on the same side of the subject.

Mr. PILE opposed the bill as one that would bear hard on merchants and importers in the interior cities, as it was under the law, not voluntary but compulsory that the merchandise must go to the warehouses for examination and survey, and could not be got out for months. The bill should have come either from the Committee on Commerce, or the Committee on Ways and Means; but he did not see what business the Committee on Manufactures had with it. He moved to amend the second section, by providing that interest shall not be charged till after the goods have been in warehouse sixty days.

Mr. O'NEIL regarded the bill as a good one, whether it came from one Committee or from another. If the bill were in the interest of manufacturers, let it help them. He was for a tariff, and he hoped the House would pass the Tariff bill reported by his colleague, Mr. MOORHEAD, from the Committee on Ways and Means. But even here, if anything can be done toward benefiting home industry, let that be done, and done gracefully.

Mr. RAUM moved to amend by requiring duties on all imported goods remaining in the Custom Houses and warehouses to be paid within sixty days.

Mr. LYNCH moved to amend by providing that unrefined sugar shall not be considered manufactured goods.

Mr. ALLISON spoke against the bill. He regarded it as a tariff bill in disguise, increasing the duties on every pound of tea and coffee used by the poor or the rich. If the tariff were not high enough, why not readjust it in a proper way? It was not fair to pass under this disguise a bill increasing duties five or six per cent. on an average. He regarded the bill also as another blow at the commerce of the country.

Mr. PIKE remarked that the Committee of Ways and Means appeared to be just waking up to the condition of commerce.

Mr. ALLISON argued against requiring importers to state whether merchandise would be used for consumption or for exportation. It would be impossible to do so. He was not prepared to increase the duties six per cent on all imported articles. He thought the duties on many articles high enough. Was not fifty or sixty per cent. on iron high enough? and was not seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five per cent. on woolen manufactures high enough?

Mr. CAKE supported the bill. He appealed to the House earnestly in favor of early action on the question of protection to American labor. He denounced the warehousing system as a relic of the destructive tariff of 1846, and called upon the friends of home industry to withhold their sanction from other Congressional measures pressed by its opponents until this measure, which he regarded as the most important, received attention. He announced himself ready to join any party that was pledged to protection as its leading principle; and he argued that England had never surrendered her protective system, and that no nation that did so ever prospered.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that the bill and amendments be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. MORRILL hoped that that motion would not be agreed to. The Committee on Ways and Means had as much business now as it could attend to.

Mr. SPALDING—It will be understood that reference kills the bill.

Mr. RAUM remarked that that followed as a matter of course. There was no doubt about it.

Mr. SCHENCK said he had read with great interest the exceedingly able report of the Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, (Mr. MORRILL,) but he thought the bill a rather ignoble conclusion to such a full and able report. He admitted that the warehouse system was full of evils, but this bill did not propose a remedy for any of them. This was a little Tariff bill in disguise, and he himself conceived that that subject belonged to the Committee on Ways and Means. He thought that there ought to be some consistency in the legislation of Congress. The Committee on Ways and Means had proposed the other day to allow whisky to remain in bonded warehouses three months. The House had proposed to extend that time to six months, and now the Senate proposed to extend it to twelve months, but no one thought of charging interest on its cost while it remained in bond.

Mr. RAUM remarked that a bill on this same subject, which he had introduced on the 5th of June, had been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and that nothing had been heard of it since. It was a startling fact that this country was annually exporting $100,000,000 of specie to pay for imported goods. It was the duty of Congress, before it adjourned, to pass some act to discourage the importation of foreign goods, so that the product of the gold mines might be hoarded up, because there never would be a resumption of specie payment unless a large amount of gold was hoarded up.

The question was taken on Mr. SCHENCK's motion to refer the bill and amendments to the Committee on Ways and Means, and it was agreed to by 54 to 44. So the bill and amendments were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RELIEF FOR CONTRACTORS.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, asked leave to have the Senate bill for the relief of the Government contractors for building iron-clads taken from the Speaker's desk and referred.

Messrs. SPALDING and BENJAMIN objected.

THE ALASKA PURCHASE.

The House, at 2:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. GARFIELD in the chair, on the bill appropriating $7,200,000 to pay for the Alaska purchase, with the agreement that a recess should be taken from 2:30 o'clock till 7:30 o'clock this evening.

The debate on the Alaska bill was carried on by Messrs. AXTELL, HIGBY, SPALDING and RAUM in advocacy of it, and by Messrs. MCCARTHY, LOAN and BUTLER, of Massachusetts, in opposition to it.

Mr. SPALDING declared that until we agreed most fully with the minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs as to the constitutional right of the House to judge as to the expediency of any treaty involving constitutional powers, he was prepared to vote for this appropriation, and would vote to acquire the Russian Possessions in America, even if that were still an original question. In reference to the speech of Mr. SHELLABARGER, last week, as to the impolicy of acquiring foreign territory not contiguous to the United States, he denied that any territory on the American Continent was to be deemed foreign to the Government of the United States when it sought to extend its limits. He believed it fated that the American flag should wave over every foot of the continent in course of time.

Mr. PIKE—Including South America?

Mr. SPALDING—Yes, Sir, including South America. He did not see how, in view of the precedent set by Gen. JACKSON in reference to the French treaty, the House could refuse to make this appropriation. He had too much faith in the patriotism, intelligence and good sense of the House to suppose that it would do any such thing.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, had intended to make an elaborate argument against the bill, but the very able and exhaustive report of the minority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs rendered it unnecessary for him to do so. He contended that the House could not, with fidelity to its constitutional rights, admit the principles claimed by the majority of that Committee. He could get no information from the Committee on Foreign Affairs as to the value of the Territory, except some statements of Bohemians, who would be dearly paid at $30 per week, and whose statements were covered by the impersonal "we"—never used except by monarchs, editors and the devil. He entered his protest against any more extension of the right of American citizenship. He did not want it extended to the inhabitants of St. Thomas, St. Croix, Greenland, Iceland and Alaska, to walruses and seals. They must stop somewhere. Roman citizenship had not been flung away to the fat-sucking people of Alaska, or to the plantain-leaf-covered people of Patagonia. If they wanted foreign territory, why not extend an American protectorate over Greece? If the bill was to be passed, he would propose an amendment to it withholding $500,000 for the payment of claims by citizens of the United States against the Imperial Government of Russia, referring particularly to the claim of the heirs of B. W. PERKINS, for munitions furnished during the Crimean war.

Mr. BANKS made the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the bill.

The Chairman sustained the point of order.

Mr. BUTLER appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The question on the appeal was reserved.

Mr. AXTELL reminded the House that the Pacific Ocean was the steam ocean of the world, not having the winds necessary for sailing ships. When there would be three lines of railroad communication between the Atlantic and the Pacific, and a great ship canal across the Isthmus, it would then be found that the Pacific Ocean was the greatest theatre of American activity, and the American people would then rejoice that they had by purchase extinguished any other national flag on that coast; that they had great harbors for their commerce there, and that they had opened up the means of holding and controlling, not only the commerce of North America, but of all the world.

Mr. HIGBY warned the House that it must assume the responsibility of saying—unless it passed this bill—that it was better to have a war with Russia than to ratify this treaty.

Mr. MCCARTHY claimed that in all treaties where appropriations are necessary the House of Representatives must be consulted.

Mr. BOUTWELL, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill to remove disabilities from certain persons, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

The House then adjourned.

Fine Watches.

We desire to call the attention of watch buyers to the very fine WATCHES made by the AMERICAN WATCH CO., of Waltham, and known as the

3-4 PLATE, 16 SIZE.

To the manufacture of these Watches the Company have devoted all the science and skill in the art at their command, and confidently claim that, for fineness and beauty, not less than for the greater excellencies of mechanical and scientific correctness of design and execution, these Watches will compare favorably with the best made in any country. In this country the manufacture of such Watches is not even attempted except at Waltham. For sale by

HOWARD & CO.,

—Advertisement. No. 619 Broadway, New-York.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—It seems to have been a matter of fact that every delegate now in the City had been instructed to go to the elegant new dry goods establishment of SUGDEN & BRADBURY, Nos. 312 and 314 Bowery, and purchase some article for family use, as it is a conceded fact that they sell at about 5 per cent. less than any other establishment in New-York.*—Advertisement.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.*—Advertisement.*

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Subscribers are also entitled to receive FULL AND DETAILED REPORTS at this Office, or at any of our Twenty-two Branches in the principal cities of the United States and the Canadas.

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NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.

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American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Billiard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.

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Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

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Recommend any medicine which we did not know to be good, particularly for infants. But of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, we can speak from knowledge. In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant, troubled with colic pains, quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night.—*Boston Christian Freeman.* Be sure and call for

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Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

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MARRIED.

BABCOCK—SMITH.—In Stonington, Conn., on Tuesday, June 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Gilman, GILES BABCOCK to SARA D. SMITH.

NOLAN—QUINN.—On Tuesday, July 7, at the Church of St. Francis, West 16th-st., by Rev. Father Beaudevin, JOHN D. NOLAN to ANNIE F. QUINN, all of New-York.

DIED.

CHANDLER.—On Sunday, July 5, after a lingering illness, ELIZA, wife of John F. Chandler.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, July 8, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 359 West 47th-st. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

Utica and New-Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

DODD.—On Monday, July 6, JOHN M., son of John M., Jr., and Emily J. Dodd, aged 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 P. M., from the residence of Miss M. R. Jones, No. 218 West 21st-st.

DENSLOW.—On Tuesday, July 7, ELEANOR MARIE, daughter of Ellsworth H. and Marie C. Denslow, aged 6 years, 8 months and 27 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Thursday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

DRAKE.—At Boston, Mass., on Monday, July 6, ANNIE MABEL, daughter of George B. and Annie G. Drake, aged 5 months and 18 days.

FREET.—In this City, on Saturday, July 4, WM. H. FREET, aged 27 years, of Woodstock, West Va.

The members of Monitor and Tabernacle Lodges F. & A. M., are requested to meet on Wednesday at 12 P. M., in their Lodge-rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., for the purpose of attending the funeral. Members of sister Lodges are earnestly invited to attend.

LACOSTE.—On Monday evening, July 6, of endocarditis, Miss ANNA LACOSTE.

The relatives and friends of the lovely and gifted deceased are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, 4th-av., to-day at 5 o'clock.

LOINES.—At Ghent, Columbia County, N. Y., on Third Day, (Tuesday,) 7th inst., MARY B., wife of the late John Loines, of Brooklyn, aged 55 years.

Funeral will take place at Ghent on Fifth day (Thursday) morning, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock. Boat leaves Pier No. 51 North River, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting at Hudson at 6¼ A. M. with cars for Ghent Station, where carriages will be in waiting.

LEADBEATER.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, April 7, EDW. H. LEADBEATER, late of this City.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Reformed Church, (Dr. Kimball,) Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

LEE.—On Wednesday, June 24, at Fredericton, New-Brunswick, British North America, in the 78th year of her age, SUSANNA LEE, relict of Major George Lee, R. A., and daughter of the late Col. Beverley Robinson, H. B. M. S.

SUTTON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 6, JOSHUA B. SUTTON, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 51 Cranberry-st., on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

VAN BUREN.—At New Lots, on Tuesday, July 7, Rev. P. H. VAN BUREN, aged 22 years.

Funeral on Thursday afternoon at 1½ o'clock, from the house, and 2 o'clock at the Church. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WARING.—On Sunday, July 5, Capt. SAMUEL J. WARING, in the 77th year of his age.

The friends of his family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 1 P. M. on Wednesday, from his late residence, No. 206 Henry-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS A SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

These Pills are composed of various roots, including podophyllin, or concentrated mandrake; the compound having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pills or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable and dangerous effects which often follow from the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and biliary ducts which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills expel ascarides, or seat worms, which are so troublesome to many persons, producing piles, fistula, dysentery and other painful disorders.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills cure sick headache and all disorders of the liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude, showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these pills may be used with advantage in all cases where a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Prepared only by Dr. J. H. Schenck, and sold, wholesale and retail, at his principal office, No. 15 North 6th-st., corner of Commerce-st., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers everywhere. Price 25 cents per box.

Dr. Schenck will be professionally at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., and then not until TUESDAY, Aug. 18.

A full supply of his medicines will be kept at his rooms, and by druggists generally.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK'S NEXT VISIT professionally to New-York will be on TUESDAY, July 14, at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All persons wishing to see him had better embrace that opportunity, as he will not be again in this City after the above date till Tuesday, Aug. 18. Dr. SCHENCK'S Medicines are all accompanied with full directions, so that any one can cure themselves. A full supply of them can be obtained at all times at his Rooms.

THE NATION'S POOR.—THE NEW-YORK Branch of the Association for Educating the Blacks of the South has reached the end of its sixth annual school term with an exhausted treasury. It has not the means of bringing home the devoted band of women who, for the past nine months, have given up all the comforts of their own quiet Northern homes to work for the education of the nation's wards—a work carried on in the face of many privations, and, in some places in opposition to the active enmity of the so-called "better class." During the past season, as in the previous ones, the Society has educated many thousands of children and some hundreds of adults, and the Trustees confidently believe that of the money intrusted to their care not a dollar has been wasted. But the receipts of the past three months have not equaled the promises at the time of the opening of the schools last Fall, and the Trustees are now compelled to ask all who feel an interest in this great work and in its continuance, to contribute without delay such amount as they may feel willing to give, sending it either to FRANS. GEO. SHAW, President, No. 30 Vesey-st., or to EDWD. F. DAVISON, Treasurer, No. 128 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

AN IMPORTING HOUSE IS RETAILING Men's furnishings at VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st., at prices never witnessed in this city, viz.: Fine Dress Shirts, $1 75; Muslin Drawers, 75c.; best Linen Drawers, $1 75; Gauze Undershirts, 60c.; fine Silk Shirts, $2 25; Linen Collars, $1 a dozen; finest "Dickens" Collars, $2; Guyot Suspenders, 75c. Ties, Bows, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, &c., in wonderful profusion, at any price. It will pay to come forty miles for $3 worth.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

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Registered '81	112¼	113	5-20 C., '67, new	108⅛	108¼
Coupon, 1881	112¾	113	5-20 Coupon, '68	108	108¼
5-20 Reg., 1862	108¾	109¼	10-40 Registered	106⅞	107⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	112¾	113	10-40 Coupon	107	107¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	110	110¼	Gold	140⅝	140⅞
5-20 Coupon, '65	111	111¼	June 7.30	108	108¼
5-20 C., '65, new	108	108¼	July, 7.30	108	109½

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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
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FOR SALE.
ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION, DUE 1887. SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST COUPONS, PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,
Issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company.
Payable May 1, 1898,
Interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
The undersigned is authorized to sell $65,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.
R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.
The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.
JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

MANNING & DE FOREST,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
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Offer for sale Alabama Eight and Five Per Cent. Bonds, Louisiana and South Carolina Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and Six Per Cent. Virginia Registered Stock.

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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

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NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Travelers and commercial credits issued through the City Bank, London, or Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867. Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:
Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.
D. B. HOWARD,
Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.
NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount, bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.
INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, payable Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court House. The transfer books will be closed Monday, July 6, 1868.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL

HATCH, FOOTE & CO
BANKERS
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, July 6, 1868, as follows:
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $38 97 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.
ALSO, A LARGE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTRY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING GOOD DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONdition of THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1868:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,616,075 03
Commercial paper	$1,059,240 59	
Demand loans	417,304 09	
Indebtedness of directors	139,530 35	
Overdrafts		443 27
Banking house	50,000 00	
Other real estate	8,080 00—	58,080 00
Superintendent Bank Department, Albany		6,000 00
Cash items		80,905 39
Exchanges per Clearing House, this A. M.		430,976 44
Due from National Banks		67,532 31
Due from other banks		1,251 34
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		297,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		503,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, as per schedule New-York State and New-York County		151,400 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		44,895 00
Specie		39,704 59
Fractional currency		1,043 55
Legal-tender notes		395,241 00
Three per cent. certificates		170,000 00
Total		$3,833,547 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		200,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$266,630 00	
Less amount on hand	2,241 00	
Amount outstanding		264,359 00
Individual deposits		2,141,464 42
Dividends unpaid		27,472 75
Due to National Banks		293,291 37
Due to other banks		27,428 24
State Bank circulation outstanding		5,229 00
Discount	$1,505 19	
Interest	25,271 54	
Profit and loss	47,526 41—	74,303 14
Total		$3,833,547 92

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of The National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.
State of New-York, City and County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 6th day of July, 1868.
G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.
[Int. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, of New-York, on the morning of July 6, 1868.

Loans and Discounts		$457,004 08
Over drafts		543 00
Banking House		13,500 00
Premium account		2,859 80
Due from National Banks		115,142 48
United States bonds		288,500 00
Cash items, exchanges, &c.		97,541 05
National Bank notes	$53,405 00	
Specie	5,786 91	
Fractional currency	8,326 00	
Legal tender	92,750 00	
Compound interest notes	18,960 00	
Three per cent. certificates	110,000 00—	289,227 91
Total		$1,264,318 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$250,000 00
Circulating notes		224,026 00
Individual deposits		729,620 04
Surplus	$56,000 00	
Discount account	3,049 02	
Exchange account	162 14	
Interest	832 17	
Profit and loss	628 95—	60,672 28
Total		$1,264,318 32

I, R. HAMILTON, Cashier of the Bowery National Bank, of New-York, being duly sworn, depose that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. HAMILTON, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of July, 1868. E. RING, Notary Public.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-sts., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of Twenty Thousand Dollars of said Bonds, for the purposes of the Sinking Fund.
JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, } Trustees.

SOUTHERN COUPONS WANTED.—THE highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, and Louisiana, past due coupons, by J. M. WEITH & CO., No. 15 New-st., and No. 70 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME C. MEARS,
No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY — FOR Young Ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 16. The best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Situation and climate unsurpassed. For prospectus, address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, Rector.

THE PROTESTANT FRENCH SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 13 Livingston-place, Stuyvesant-square, will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars can be found at the above address and at Mr. Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.
Mesdames FORNACHON, Principals.

A YOUNG LADY, EDUCATED, REFINED and industrious, desires a position in the country to teach the English branches; understands millinery and dressmaking, and is willing to turn any of her abilities to the use of her employer; best of references given and required. Call at No. 107 East 12th-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.
AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Master Carpenters' Association, held corner 22d-st. and Broadway, July 5, the following resolutions, after deliberate consideration, were regularly adopted:
Resolved, That the Master Carpenters' Association of the City of New-York fully approve of the stand taken by the master masons in refusing to acquiesce in the unjust and arbitrary demands of their employes, and trust that they will not yield one iota from the present manly and independent position they have taken for the regulation and control of their business pursuits.
Resolved, That this Association, believing that the unjust rules and regulations of the journeymen bricklayers should be resisted not only by master masons, but by all engaged in the building trade, as well as property-owners and tenants who are afflicted by these arbitrary rules.
Resolved, That we do not desire to do anything to deprive the journeymen of the highest wages that the state of the trade will afford, but the arbitrary rules whereby the sons of journeymen and others are deprived the privilege of learning trades, together with any and all others of a like character, will be resisted by us to the extent of our power.
Resolved, That this Association will lend a helping hand to the masons and all kindred organizations in the most effectual manner that may be indicated, for the purpose of accomplishing the objects above set forth.
Resolved, That the members of this Association will not contract to perform carpenter or other wood work on such building as may be built by masons working on the eight-hour system, and that we suspend work on all buildings where the masons are working but eight hours per day until the matters in dispute above set forth are definitely settled.
Resolved, That we will make every endeavor to keep employed those of our workmen who do not belong to the Trade Union.
W. BLACKSTONE, Chairman.
J. R. VOORHEIS, Secretary.

A CANDIDATE CHOSEN.—DR. BRIGGS, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.—the people's choice. All hours of the day he may be seen curing corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., for Democratic delegates and ladies and gentlemen of all ranks and parties.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED ALDERNEY prize bull JUPITER, got by the imported bull Saturn; also, one Alderney cow. Apply to LOUIS MEFELE, at R. M. Hoe's place, West Farms.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 Broadway.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	82,301 55

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
M. M. BRADLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NO. 393 CANAL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$150,000
SURPLUS	61,428

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT, free of Government Tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
The Transfer Books will be closed until the 1st July.
FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE CO., CORNER GREENWICH AND FULTON STS., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NOS. 470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 6, 1868.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. free of Government tax, payable on the 10th inst.
Condition of Company July 1, 1868:

Cash Capital	$200,000 00
Surplus	179,060 64
Capital and Surplus	$379,060 64

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, July 1, 1868.
A semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free of Government tax.
GEO. ALGER, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS.
A dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable to Northern stockholders on demand, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEORGE T. HULSE, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, June 30, 1868.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Friday, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York, to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburg.
The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th instant, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 18th.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., June 23, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable to stockholders on the 10th of July next, whose names are on the Stock Ledger on the 3d proximo.
Dividend payable at Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th of July.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst.
W. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after July 1.
The transfer books will be closed from this date to June 30, inclusive. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.
FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six (6) Per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on an after the 6th of July next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 26th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 9th prox.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) has been declared by the Board of Directors, on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 10.
The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 10th of July, inclusive. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery.
DIVIDEND. — THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a dividend of Six per Cent. per annum (free from tax) on all sums of from $5 to $10,000, entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 20.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 10 Court-st., June 30, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on demand.
THOS. B. JONES, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 6, 1868.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the past six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WM. J. HUGHES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 166 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1868.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 100 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, 7th July, 1868.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL A. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the 8th inst., free of Government tax. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors has declared a dividend of Seven per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1868.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.
WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868.

SIXTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—UNITED States Fire Insurance Company.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. W. WILSON UNDERHILL,
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1868. Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 6. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE Manufactory, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, magnificent parlor suites, covered with any color in French satin brocatel, for $175, $200, $225 and $250; covered with hair-cloth or reps, $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom, library and dining-room furniture, mattresses, &c., cheap.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

SAVINGS BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK.
Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg, L. I.)
Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 20.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal, and draw interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until 3 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1868.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF 7 PER CENT.
per annum on sums of $500 and under. 6 per cent. on sums over that amount which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1868, will be paid on demand after the 19th of July.
Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.
Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER S. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO 96 WARREN-ST.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
THE USUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 16, 1868.
DIVIDENDS not withdrawn will draw interest from July 1.
DEPOSITS made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st.
SIX PER CENT., free from tax, on ALL SUMS from $5 to $5,000. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.
Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
☞ On and after Aug. 1, 1868, this Bank will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
The usual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid to depositors on and after July 20, 1868. Dividends not withdrawn will be credited and will draw interest same as principal. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1. SIX PER CENT. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, southeast corner of Canal-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open EVERY DAY from 10 to 3, and also in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Sec. GEO. FOLSOM, Pres't.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, (free from Government tax) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 20. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT.
OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.
WM. S. WHITTOCK, N. J. HAINES, } Vice Pr's. | JOHN McLEAN, Pres. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.
Open daily. Interest 6 per cent. on any amount free of tax. Deposits made before July 21 draw interest from July 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH,
NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, NEAR 1ST-ST.
Deposits made on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1.
Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July.
THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER S. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., June 23, 1868.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the Thirty-Fifth Semi-Annual Dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and Five per cent. per annum on larger sums payable on and after MONDAY, July 20, free of Government tax.
The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NO. 73 6TH-AV.
JULY INTEREST FOR 1868.—INTEREST at the rate of seven per cent. per annum will be paid on $500 and under, and six per cent. on larger sums on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, 1868, and will be paid or credited July 20.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BOYCE, Secretaries.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary, P. T.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK, 3D-AV., between 125th and 126th-sts.—Six per Cent. interest free from Government tax. Deposits made previous to the 20th draw interest from July 1.
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.
In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866: and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867: hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.

Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues before-mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.

Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.

Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. WEEKS, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A.D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FERDINAND A. BENEDIKT, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 17th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of KATE M. DERRICK, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on her own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to her, or for her use, and the transfer of any property by her, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of her estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 7, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEOPOLD WILCZINSKI, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Leopold Wilczinski, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1868.
jy1-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY. — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. VALENTINE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John W. Valentine, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 17th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1868.
je24-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY. — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE CALDWELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by George Caldwell, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of June, 1868.
je24-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. DICKINSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward S. Dickinson, in said district, duly declared a Bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of June, 1868 GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je24-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY. — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS B. O'CONNOR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Francis B. O'Connor, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James M. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je24-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FLIEG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Flieg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 22d day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je30-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY. — IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN W. FOSTER, bankrupt.—No. 1,010.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Benjamin W. Foster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1868.
jy8-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. BRIDGLAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York in said district, on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1868.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John A. Bridgland, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of July next, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of June, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy1-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT W. ROOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Albert W. Rood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1868.
jy8-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. STRONG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert H. Strong, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.
W. J. McDONALD, of Newburgh, New-York, Assignee. Jy1-law3wW*

NO. 1,321.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS SAMUELS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 26th day of June, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Marcus Samuels, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy1-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAN. B. ALLEN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 23d day of July, A. D., 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 25, 1868.
jy1-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy. — In the matter of EDWARD H. BRANCH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward H. Branch, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1868.
je24-law3wW* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 841.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FLIEG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Flieg, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ln8-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 24th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL HASKELL, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Carnes & Haskell, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 26th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HAYNES LORD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of Lord, Warren, Evans & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROBERT J. WILLIAMS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 8, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of THOMAS W. COWDIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
JULY 7, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 17th day of June, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estates of CHAUNCY SHEPHARD, of East Orange, Essex County, and THOMAS G. FRENCH, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-st., in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats S. Morris, Register, on the 22d day of July, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.—Dated July 3, 1868. W. BUDD DEACON, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES K. FLEMING, bankrupt.—No. 1,053.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles K. Fleming, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1868.
jy8-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Morris Kyler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy8-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSHUA M. BEACH, bankrupt.—No. 1,199.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Joshua M. Beach, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 31st day of July, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy8-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. BROWN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew J. Brown, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 4th day of May, 1868. FREDERICK A. WARING, Assignee,
jy1-law3wW* No. 290 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRISON BROWN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Harrison Brown, of the town of Washington, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie City, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.
ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney for Bankrupt. jy8-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARCLAY HAVILAND, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Barclay Haviland, of the town of Washington, in the County of Dutchess, in said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Poughkeepsie City, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868. ROBERT F. WILKINSON, Assignee, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. SWAN, Attorney for Bankrupt. jy8-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN R. CONKLIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin R. Conklin, of the town of Chester, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.
B. B. CHAMPION, of Goshen, N. Y., Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIMEON N. DRAKE, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simeon N. Drake, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the said District Court.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy8-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,036.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULES CRUCY and ADRIEN CRUCY, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jules Crucy and Adrien Crucy, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of July, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy8-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. VAN NORTWICK, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John D. Van Nortwick, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to-wit, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of himself by the said District Court.—Dated New-York City, the 2d day of June, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy1-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 1,388.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CLINT ROUDEBUSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Clint Roudebush, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 30th day of June, A.D. 1868.
(Signed) A. S. THACKER,
jy1-law3wW* No. 184 Maiden-lane, N. Y., Assignee.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting; would assist with the care of children; good reference from her last employer; no objection to the country. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable girl to do cooking or general housework; neat and economical servant; a good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer, and highly recommended; City or country. Apply at 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress to growing children; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 260 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 21 West 16th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS in a private family; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 394 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, both French and English; all sorts baking; is willing to take full charge of the kitchen; will be found strictly honest and industrious; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at or address, for two days, No. 39 East 5th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress and dressmaker in a private family; has no objection to travel with a lady for the Summer; can sew on Grover & Baker's machine. Four years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 57 West 18th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, one as a good laundress or would do cooking, washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; has the best City reference. Call for two days at the present employer's, No. 6 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation in a gentleman's family as housekeeper or seamstress; understands operating on machine; fully competent to take charge of a house; good City references given. Address Mrs. DENNISON, No. 220 West 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl to do up-stairs work; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would do general housework in a small family; is a good baker; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 120 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

WANTED—BY A STRONG, WILLING GIRL, A situation as general houseworker, or cook, washer and ironer; can do up fine clothes well, makes good bread and biscuit; lived three and a half years in her last place; the lady can be seen in the City. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 210 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as family seamstress, or would take care of growing children; no objection to light chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 365 6th-av. Ring middle bell.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has the best City reference; no objections to the country—Newport preferred. Call for two days at No. 233 West 27th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call for two days at No. 144 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do chamberwork and to take care of children; is willing and obliging to her employers; is willing to go to the country for the Summer. Call at No. 46 East 53d-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, with good City reference; is willing to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 46 East 53d-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman in a private family; is a good baker; no objections to the country for the Summer; best of City reference. Call for two days at her present employers, No. 326 East 15th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NICE, TIDY girl to do general housework for a small private family; is a good washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 161 Perry-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress and chambermaid in a private family or as nurse; no objection to the country; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 45 West 28th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, lady's maids, young girls for housework, chambermaids, nurses, &c., at BOOKHAMS, No. 329 4th-av.; country and City.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has no objection to go to the country; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 126 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and a beautiful laundress; makes good bread and biscuit; wages $12; good City reference. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, pastry, creams, jellies, and is an excellent baker. Can be seen at her present employer's from 9 o'clock till 1. Call at No. 132 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED LADY A situation to attend on a lady going on a tour to any part of Europe. Address A. B. C., Post Office, Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing, or would wait on an invalid, in City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City reference given. Call or address No. 224 7th-av. City preferred.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING TOWN WISHES to find a situation for a girl who has lived with her as waitress. Apply at No. 30 West 31st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; would assist with the fine washing; best of reference; country preferred. Call at No. 204 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD ENGlish Protestant girl, either as a plain cook or to do chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 153 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook and to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen for two days at 731 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation to take care of children and do plain sewing; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at No. 332 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation in a private family to do up-stair work; best of reference. Apply at No. 611 East 14th-st.

FRENCH SERVANTS.—THREE WOMEN wish situations; a French cook; a French lady's maid and a French nurse; all are thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, 330 4th-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as a first-class gardener; cannot be excelled in grape growing and plant growing; his wife a first-class cook; understands the dairy, if her services are required; the best of references given. Address GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a married man; is a good groom, a careful and experienced driver, and of temperate habits; will be found willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good reference. Call on or address J. N., No. 205 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a steady young man, who understands his business; has good City reference from his late employer; no objection to the country; will make himself generally useful. Address J. C., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener, by a single, steady, sober man; is a good groom and careful driver; thoroughly understands his business in its various branches; will be found willing and obliging. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a competent man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses; has four years' reference from his last employer. Address E. L., No. 630 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a young single industrious man; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference as to sobriety and capability. Address SINGLE, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; has lived with the best families; understands his business perfectly; can give satisfactory reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 57 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, ENGLISH, A situation as coachman, &c., and vegetable gardener, &c.; is neat and temperate; can give good reference. Address C. G., Box No. 2 8 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN who understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Apply at No. 21 Washington-square. T. S.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man, in either City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good reference from his last place. Address F. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION; understands fruit trees and flowers, cows and horses, or the care of a small farm; has City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in some light business; not particular in wages, if suited. Address X. Y., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

BRICKLAYERS WANTED.—GOOD bricklayers, willing to work ten hours at the rate of $5 per day, will find steady employment by calling on the Secretary of the Executive Committee of Master Masons, at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WANTED—ALL GOOD SERVANTS FOR EXcellent situations; best wages given; excellent cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, young girls for housework, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXperience at copying; good references required; salary $5 per week. Address J. R. F., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—FIVE GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND waiting in a Summer hotel, near the City; good wages paid. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., at the Private Servants' Institute.

FARMER WANTED—ONE THAT UNDERstands his business and can produce good reference; none other need apply, at No. 143 West 42d-st., basement door, after 9 A. M.

WANTED—A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, ENGlish teacher (English lady), and housekeeper; Episcopalians preferred. Call at No. 86 East 19th-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL AN ARTIcle wanted in every store and house; it sells well and large profit. Call at No. 194 Broadway, Room No. 10.

WANTED—HAND SEWERS FOR DRAWERS and shirts. JOHN M. DAVIES & CO., Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 8
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 15
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 22
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12

Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80

TO PARIS.

Chief cabin passage..........145

Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

BOATS TO CONVEY PASSENGERS AND baggage on board the steamship SCOTIA will leave the Company's wharf, Jersey City, from 2 to 4 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 8th inst. Passengers only can be taken on board.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, July 8
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, July 22
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, July 11
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 25
ST. LAURENT....BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT....SATURDAY, Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, July 11
ETNA (via Halifax)..........MONDAY, July 13
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, July 18
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, July 25
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY,
From Pier No. 20, North River 12 o'clock, noon.
HIBERNIA..........July 11 | COLUMBIA..........Aug. 1
EUROPA..........July 18 | CALEDONIA..........Aug. 8
IOWA..........July 25 | BRITANNIA..........Aug. 15

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

The steamship DENMARK, THOMPSON, will leave SATURDAY, July 11, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German steamship
SMIDT,
(Capt. H. RASCHEN,)
of 2,400 tons capacity,
WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK TO BREMEN,
SATURDAY, July 25.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin..........50 } Gold.
Steerage..........22 }
An experienced surgeon on board.
For further information, freight, and passage, apply to THIELE, MOTZ & CO.,
No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
MALTA..........July 9 | ALEPPO..........July 23
TRIPOLI..........July 16 | TARIFA..........July 30
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
JULY 9—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Steamer leaving July 9 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 3 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,
TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA,
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, sailing on THURSDAY, July 9.
Per cubic foot, 90 cents; Per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twelve days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of July 4. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon.
JULY 4—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.
JULY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship OREGONIAN.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 22d of each month from Panama to New-Zealand and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 9th of each month. First and second-class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first-class, and $218 to $243 for second-class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are completed for the carriage of a limited quantity of merchandise on through bills of lading; freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—The steamship GRANADA will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, July 13, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER,
for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, July 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, via Nassau, July 16.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, July 23.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, on THURSDAY, July 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAIL..........SATURDAY, July 18
CORTES..........NELSON.....SATURDAY, July 25
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CHARLESTON, S. C.
MONEKA, Capt. W. MARSHMAN, is now receiving freight, and will sail as above, from Pier No. 4 North River, FRIDAY, July 10, at 4 P. M.
For freight apply to WHEELER & LINNARD,
No. 19 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MONTEREY, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Wednesday.

RAILROADS.

LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD,
Will commence their regular Summer arrangements on MONDAY, June 15, 1868, with the splendid new steamboat
RIVER QUEEN, Capt. ——,
leaving New-York, from the south side of Desbrosses-st., daily (Sundays excepted,) at..........10 30 A. M.
and..........4 10 P. M.
Leaving Long Branch at..........7 30 A. M.
and..........1 00 P. M.
Stopping, FOR PASSENGERS ONLY, at Pier No. 3 North River, at 4:20 P. M., and on the first trip up in the morning.
Fare each way..........$1 00
Excursion tickets..........1 50
Monthly commutation..........20 00
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hemstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

GREAT OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Travelers can now procure
THROUGH TICKETS
from New-York to San Francisco at greatly reduced rates. Also, tickets to all points in Colorado, Dakota, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada.
For tickets and any information relative to the route apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Stage Department,
No. 84 Broadway.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,
(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville: 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY Railroad for LONG BRANCH, Toms River, Manchester, Bricksburg, Red Bank, &c., from Pier No. 30, foot Chambers-st.
Daily (Sundays excepted) at 9 A. M. and 4:10 P. M., by the favorite steamers
JESSE HOYT and
NEVERSINK.
Touching at Pier No. 4, for passengers only, at 4:20 P. M.
Returning leaves Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Toms River at 5:40 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.
Arriving in New-York at 9:20 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.
Commutation tickets, one month, $17 50; two months, $30; three months, $38.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 12, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:32 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AN EXCURSION RETURN TICKET, as far West as Quincy, Ill., can be bought at the Frankfort House at a bargain; Room No. 48.

RAILWAY EXCURSION TICKETS from any point exchanged, bought or sold cheap, at No. 681 Broadway, corner of Amity.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$12,500.—AN INTEREST WILL BE sold in a first-class business—a monopoly—which has netted upward of $200,000 in the past three years, to a good business man, for $12,500; a portion of the purchase money can remain on time. Address BENSON, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

STEAMBOATS.

THE
BRISTOL LINE.
FOR BOSTON,
from Pier No. 40, North River, foot of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.
TRAVELING AT HALF-PRICE,
In the Grandest Boats in the world.
TO BOSTON..........$1 00
Meals 50 cents.
Accommodations for 1,200 passengers.
These boats leave an hour later, and arrive in Boston ahead of all other lines.
A CHEAP AND CHARMING EXCURSION.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class..........$1 00
To Providence, first class..........50
The new and elegant side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River,
at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20. Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40. Pier No. 4, North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The ALLISON leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20. Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, and CAPE COD TOWNS and NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)..........$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 338 West-st.

FARE 25 CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw. On and after TUESDAY, June 30, the steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:15; landing at Sing Sing, 6:50; Nyack, 7:30; Irvington, 7:50; Hastings, 8:05; Yonkers, 8:20; arriving at 34th-st. at 9:10. Fare to Nyack, 20 cents; to Yonkers, 15 cents.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, July 4, 7 A. M.	Saturday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Sunday, July 5, 7:30 A. M.	Sunday, July 5, 4 P. M.
Monday, July 6, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, July 6, 7 A. M.
Monday, July 6, 3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, July 7, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, July 7, 4 P. M.	Wednesday, July 8, 8 A. M.
Thursday, July 9, 7 A. M.	Thursday, July 9, 10:30 A. M.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, on and after May 30, will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 8:45. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. The light-draft steamboat SENECA will transfer passengers and baggage to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.
Fare to Albany or Troy, $2.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Albany Day Line Steamboats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. On and after Monday, July 13, the day line boats will leave Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M., arriving at Albany in time to connect with trains on the Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—RAILroad time, half railroad fare.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37, East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON, at 2:45, and from foot of 24th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves South Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., or on arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains.
Fare, 75 cents; Excursion Tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 15, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTLIE, will leave Peck Slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

1868.—D. & T. SMITH STEAMBOAT Line from foot Harrison-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (Sundays excepted,) for Carmansville, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill, landing at 34th-st. pier. For hours of leaving see poster. Office on pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Captain JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M., Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.
THE STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

DRY GOODS.

Sugden & Bradbury,
(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
beg to call the attention of strangers visiting the City to their
NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
where the most desirable assortment of
SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
AND
FANCY GOODS.
Also,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES,
&c., &c.,
can be obtained at prices guaranteed less than any other house

AT JACKSON'S,
No. 551 BROADWAY.
JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, A FULL LINE OF BLACK GRENADINES, HERNANIS, FLORENTINES, BAREGES, TAMISE CLOTHS, MALTESE CLOTHS, CRAPE CLOTHS, BOMBAZINES, &c., &c., IN ALL WIDTHS. ALSO, SOME EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, CONSISTING OF PONGEES, BAREGES, SERGES, WASH POPLINS, SEASIDE POPLINS, POPLIN DE PARIS, &c., 4s., 5s., 6s., PER YARD. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAID STRIPED AND CHENE MOHAIR GOODS FROM $3 TO $4 PER DRESS.
SUITS MADE UP AND MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. HANDSOME BONNETS FROM $5 TO $8.
N.B.—ONE CASE OF BLACK MOHAIR ALPACAS, 62½c. PER YARD. THESE GOODS ARE GOOD VALUE AT $1.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.

At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

FANS—FANS—25 CENTS.

Thread gloves, 25 cents. Hoop skirts, best quality, 75 cents. French wove corsets, whalebone, $1. Dress trimmings, linen collars, handkerchiefs, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

JOCKEY HATS AND BONNETS AT HALF price.—26 Summer Bonnets, worth $12; real Lace Bonnets, $15, warranted worth $30. Sun Hats, $1. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Please save this.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CARRIAGES. HARNESS. CARRIAGES.
THE IMMENSE STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS.
At warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.
A lot of second-hand carriages for sale cheap.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ACT WISELY!
Don't buy until you have seen the choice PLOTS of the
MOUNT RUTHERFORD CO.
AT THE STATION,
RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.
FORTY MINUTES ONLY!
No walking, no time lost. For maps, terms, &c.,
apply to
BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway.
CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st.,
Agents for the Company,
Or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent,
Rutherford Park, N. J.

THE RESIDENCE FORMERLY OCCUPIED by Mr. Geo. H. Millington for sale, situated in Rahway, N. J., a flourishing city of 12,000 inhabitants, one hour from New-York—33 communications daily; 2½ story frame house, 45x31, containing 11 rooms, large cellar and attic; all the city conveniences; outbuildings consist of coach house and stable, 33x25; stalls for four horses, chicken house, tenant house, &c.; grounds comprise 20 acres, having long front on street, and laid out with abundance of fruit, shade and hedges. Price $20,000 for the whole, or will be divided if required.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE WITH HALF ACRE ground, fronting on two avenues, on line of Staten Island Railroad, near depot and seashore, and neighborhood of church and school; unexceptionable neighborhood; a comfortable and pleasant home for a small family; convenient to the City; at low price of $4,000, half or two-thirds on mortgage. Permits of A. JOURNEY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—210 acres, with mansion and farm-houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings, situate about two miles from Williams bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to CHAS. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st. No agents need apply.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A FARM IN NEW-JERSEY—300 ACRES; good soil and improvements; fronts on a river with vessel landing, near two railroads, for sale or exchange for City or Brooklyn property; more land if required. For full particulars apply to W. H. MELLICK, No. 421 Broadway.

A FINE MODERN RESIDENCE AND outbuildings, 15 acres land finely fruited, shaded, &c.; beautifully located; 16 miles by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; $15,000, a bargain; others $3,000 to $5,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR PROPerty in or adjacent to the City of New-York, a handsome residence at Monroe, Mich.; 10¼ acres of land, with superior dwelling and first-class improvements.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES SITuated on the principal streets and avenues of the City. Wanted, dwellings worth $20,000 to $40,000, furnished or otherwise. WINANS, BREED & GRAVES, No. 135 Broadway, basement.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.

Tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, for the rental of that building for the ensuing Winter season.
The hotel is adapted for the accommodation of 120 guests, it is situated on an elevated site, commanding a view of the City of Nassau, the ocean and numerous islands.
The climate of Nassau, from its uniformity of temperature, salubrity and clearness of atmosphere, renders it a most desirable resort for invalids during the Winter.
The hotel will be rented furnished or unfurnished, and persons tendering are requested to state in their tenders the amount they are willing to give for it furnished and unfurnished. (The furniture includes linen, plate, glassware, &c.)
Tenders may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, to the care of Messrs. Weston & Gray, No. 64 South-st., New-York, on or before the 12th August, 1868.

TO RENT—AT FLUSHING, L. I., FIVE MINutes from the depot, a large country residence, with every convenience; grounds in perfect order; stable, green-house, ice-house (filled) and other advantages.
R. W. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.;
Post Office Box No. 5,383.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

TO LET—COMPLETELY FURNISHED ON Morris and Essex Railroad, 1¼ miles from Summit, five minutes' walk from New-Providence station, a cottage with eleven rooms; stable and pasture for cow; rent, $80 per month. Inquire of WALTER F. JONES, No. 25 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—ON Brooklyn Heights, in Remsen-st., between Henry and Hicks sts.; immediate possession given. Apply to HINSDALE & PATTERSON, Attorneys, &c., No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—LOW, NEAR STATION STATEN Island Railroad, cottage, 12 rooms, outbuildings, shade, shrubbery, &c., 3 acres. CALLENDER LAURENCE & CO., No. 50 Pine-st.

FOR LEASE—A HANDSOME AND CONVENient house in the best part of Irving-place. Modern improvements. Apply to A. J. BLOOR, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FINE, furnished house, with carriage house, near the depot, to a good tenant, for $800, to May next. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

WALL-ST. OFFICES TO LET.
A suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, second story.
BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 17 Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT MAMARONECK—AT A FINE residence, on very high ground; house situated off the road; croquet ground, fine play grounds for children; perfectly healthy, shady; full view of Sound; stabling for horses; ten minutes from depot, our conveyance to and from depot; two miles from Sound; good fishing; delightful place; ice-house full, fine well water; everything right; piazza in front. Terms moderate. Address R. C. S., Box No. 328 New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY, (on a pleasant farm preferred,) for a gentleman, his wife, two children and servant, within one hour's ride of New-York, and convenient to the railroad depot, on the line of Northern New-Jersey or Erie Railroad preferred. Address, with particulars as to location, terms, &c., G. C., Box No. 2,895 Post-office, New-York City.

BOARD AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—TWO very pleasant and good-sized rooms and a small one may be obtained, together or separately, with first-class board, in a private family; location fine; about five minutes' walk from depot. Refer to Thomas Russell, No. 88 Chambers-st., New-York.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD—IN NORTH Granville, Washington Co., N. Y.; house large, double brick, finely situated and well shaded; location healthful; near to churches; fine drives, pleasant scenery, &c. Terms $7 per week. For particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 66 South-st., New-York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, *via* New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS MAY find elegant accommodations at a gentleman's country seat, baths, &c.; thirty-five minutes' per rail from City; high ground, overlooking the Sound. Address S. H. F., Box No. 116 Mount Vernon Post Office.

BOARDING.—DON'T GO IN THE COUNTRY when you can get handsomely furnished rooms, with board for two, at only $16 a week; hall rooms $7; fifteen minutes from Central Park, in the first-class house No. 149 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON ON THE Hudson; the house is well shaded, and the grounds extend to and command a view of the river. Apply to J. S. CRAFT, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

PERSONS DESIRING UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE Summer board for ten weeks, after July 1, would do well to address, with references, Drawer No. 57 Post Office, Poughkeepsie.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HARLEM—TO LET, IN A DELIGHTFUL LOcality in Harlem, convenient to boat and four car lines, a handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom, communicating, together or separate, with or without board; family private. Address S., Box No. 4,613 Post Office.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

THREE WELL-FURNISHED AIRY rooms, with good board, will be let to families or single gentlemen at No. 56 (old number) East 35th-st., near Park-av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—TO A RESPECTable family, a front and back parlor, back basement, and two attic bedrooms. Apply at No. 33 Wooster-st., near Grand.

ROOMS TO LET—TEMPORARILY OR PERmanently, singly or in suites; also one suitable for a physician's office. Apply at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN.—NO. 9 Gay-st., near Waverley-place. Inquire for French teacher.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARD—AT NO. 57 Henry-st.; a suite of handsomely furnished rooms on second floor.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM, at No. 107 West 18th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.
REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.
Will sell at auction, at 10½ o'clock, on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8,
at store No. 7 College-place, between Murray and Barclay sts., a choice line of seasonable goods.
Auction sales every Wednesday morning during the year.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS AT WEST ELIZABETH, NEW-JERSEY.
ALLEN & BROWN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 14, on the premises, over 800 city lots. Sale to commence at 12½ o'clock precisely.
This property offered for sale is in one of the most desirable localities in Elizabeth, N. J., directly at West Elizabeth Station, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and within Thirty-five minutes' ride of New-York City. A person at Trinity Church can be landed in Elizabeth in less time than he can reach Thirtieth-st., besides avoiding the annoyance and discomforts of street cars and omnibuses, and at less expense.
The property is finely situated in a beautiful and salubrious region, with a magnificent view of the surrounding country, and giving all the advantages of rural residence with close proximity to the great business centre of America.
Elizabeth is a charming city of nearly 40,000 inhabitants, with abundant schools, churches and other public institutions, with wide and well paved streets, well shaded, and in its residence portions the private dwellings evince the good taste and liberality of its citizens.
The lots offered are ready for occupation, and can be built upon at once. The locality where they are situated is not a new "town" on paper, and requiring all expense of streets and other improvements, but is in the midst of an old and finely settled community. The railroad borders the property, and the station is within five minutes' walk of the most distant lot. The superiority of real estate in New-Jersey in being exempted from heavy taxation does not require explanation.
Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain. Parties desiring to attend the sale will be furnished with free tickets to and from the property on the special train leaving the foot of Liberty-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on July 14.
Maps and particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 96 Broadway, or of B. WOODRUFF & SON, Elizabeth.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF
HEATH HOUSE,
AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.,
Will be sold without reserve,
On THURSDAY, Aug. 6, 1868,
At 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises.
TERMS—One-quarter cash and three-quarters on bond and mortgage for five years.
For particulars and lithograph of Hotel, apply to W. W. MARSH, Executor, Schooley's Mountain; Messrs. CLARKE & SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, New-York, or LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 28 Pine-st.
THURSDAY, JULY 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the elegant country residence at upper Ravenswood, L. I., opposite 77th-st., New-York City, now occupied by Wm. H. Lockwood, Esq. These premises are most beautifully located, and for healthfulness are unsurpassed. The grounds consist of 2½ acres, and front on the East River, are beautifully laid out, and are stocked with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees; large stable, coach-house, ice-house, boat and bathing house; within five minutes' walk of Astoria steamboat landing. House in complete order, and has all the modern improvements. For full particulars inquire of the auctioneer, or of WM. H. LOCKWOOD, No. 120 Maiden-lane.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.
GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 500 lots at East New-York, L. I., known as the "Military Parade Ground," by order of the Supreme Court—Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, July 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, under the direction of Hon. James F. Pierce, Referee, 500 lots in Atlantic, Van Sinderen, Snediker, Henry, Williams, Alabama, Liberty, South Carolina avs., Broadway and Bushwick Boulevards; elegantly located on good grades on the four lines of City railroad to all of the Brooklyn ferries; terms liberal. For maps apply to Messrs. Crooke, Bergen & Pratt, Attorneys, No. 151 Montague-st., or of the auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
CUSTOM HOUSE SALE OF CIGARS, BRANDIES, GIN, RUM, WINES, CORDIALS, &c. LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell, at No. 113 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, July 7, at 10 A. M., by order of Hon. H. A. Smythe, Collector of the port of New-York, a large and great variety of the finest brands of Havana cigars, in small lots, (such as Upmans, Partagas, Figaros, La Espanola, Cabanas, &c.;) also, several cases of Martell & Hennessy brandy, old dew drop and Holland gins, Jamaica rum, sherry, Madeira and Malaga wines, several cases of cloves, lot of confectioner's moulds, several bags of poppie and other seeds, and a large quantity of preserved vegetables, (from Paris,) &c., &c. Catalogues at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE STORE NO. 109 JOHN-ST. AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.,
JOHN-ST.—The valuable 4-story brick store and lot, No. 109 John-st., east side, 60 ft. 2 in. south of Cliff-st.; store 20.4½x32.4, independent walls both sides; lofts rented until May 1, 1869; possession of store and basement Sept. 1, 1868; lot 20.4½x66.1½. Terms at sale. Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, under the direction of Samuel Jones, Esq., Referee, on MONDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable houses and lots known as
NOS. 49 AND 49½ DIVISION-ST.,
NO. 172 CHERRY-ST.,
NO. 51 HESTER-ST.,
NO. 105 SHERIFF-ST.
Sale positive to the highest bidder.

R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, July 9, 1868, at 10½ A. M., the entire furniture of private residence No. 30 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, consisting of rich suites of parlor and dining-room furniture, splendid Brussel and ingrain carpeting, beds and bedding, &c., &c.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY No. 486 Pearl-st., near New-York City Hall, at auction, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, July 14, at Exchange Salesroom. Plot contains 2¾ full City lots. Sale will be positive. Terms easy. Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 2b Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, July 15, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., unclaimed baggage, by order of Adams Express Company.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO.—THE REmaining assets and book accounts of said firm will be sold by LAWRENCE & STRATTON, at public auction, at No. 11 Pine-st., New-York, on the 15th of July, 1868, at 12 M., including certain lands in Texas. For further information call as above.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

HATHAWAY HOUSE,
DEAL, N. J.
Opens on the 1st July. By stage, 45 minutes from Long Branch. This establishment possesses all the advantages desirable for a family hotel, its location and the surrounding country, its elevated position and abundance of shade, its contiguity to the sea shore, and convenience for bathing, &c., constitute attractions not to be found at any other hotel on the Beach. Apartments can be engaged on application at the hotel, or by letter addressed to WILLIAM HATHAWAY, Deal, Long Branch Post Office.
Reference may be made to H. H. Leeds, Esq., No. 93 Liberty-st., Thomas McMullen, Esq., No. 44 Beaver-st., New-York.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

DUNBARTON HOUSE,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for boarders. It is desirably situated, a short distance from the beach, giving the advantages of the sea breeze while protected from the damp and chilly winds from the ocean. It is well shaded, retired, and every way calculated for private families, without the noise and bustle of a hotel. Stages run to depot and beach. Apply to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av., New-York.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
will be opened for the reception of guests, June 29. Rooms occupied one or more weeks, a discount will be made from the transient price.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
NEWPORT, R. I., June 20, 1868.

GLEN COVE PAVILION.

This delightful Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Steamers from Peck-slip at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. By L. I. Railroad, from James-slip, at 9½ A. M. and 4½ and 6 P. M.
W. C. GIBSON, Proprietor.

UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA,
LELAND BROTHERS.

CROFT HOUSE—GARRISON'S, HUDSON Highlands, near West Point. Board low. Inquire of Mr. NEWMAN, No. 1,172 Broadway; WILSON & CO., No. 92 Pearl-st. JONES BENNETT.

ASTROLOGY.

A BUSINESS AND MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT, who has no equal in America, and is the lady who first advertised in this City and Boston; and $10,000 reward is offered to any person who can surpass her in giving correct information on lost or stolen goods, lawsuits, absent friends, and business matters of all kinds; if you have trouble, no matter how serious, she can allay it for you; she also prescribes for all diseases, and is making great cures. N. B.—This is no humbug, nor does she wish to impose upon the unwary; please test her skill; remember, this is the only independent clairvoyant in this City; she can refer to the most prominent citizens in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities. Call and satisfy yourselves. Office, No. 139 East 33d-st., corner of Lexington-av.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRVOYant, tells all you want to know—sickness, losses, numbers, medicines for all diseases, &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$10 REWARD.—LEFT IN CAR OF Hudson River Railroad, on 3d inst., a parcel containing SKIRT OF A LADY'S DRESS, addressed to Mme. Verfoile, No. 17 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, JULY 3, A PEARL PIN with a cherub head. The finder will receive a liberal reward by returning it to D. W. MORRISON, No. 49 Wall-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PLACE IN THE VICINITY OF Tarrytown, Dobbs' Ferry or Irvington, containing from 5 to 10 acres, with a convenient house and barn or stable, with a small stream or running water, or a living spring of water; a situation having a view of the Hudson River preferred. Address H. J., Box 1,478 New-York Post Office, with terms.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S
FIFTH WEEK
OF
JOHN BROUGHAM'S
GREAT
DRAMATIC
SATIRE,
THE
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
PRONOUNCED BY
PUBLIC
AND
PRESS
THE
SENSATION OF THE SEASON.
Seats secured six days in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
DALY'S GREAT AND BRILLIANT HIT,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
SPLENDID ACTING, LIVELY DANCING,
SWEET SINGING, SPECTACLE,
SENSATION TABLEAUX, MIRTH, MUSIC,
BEAUTY and SUCCESS.

DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.
JNO. M. KENNY..........Lessee and Manager
Second week of
MR. ALF. BURNETT,
the Inimitable Humorist, assisted by Miss HELEN NASH and Mrs. HATTIE GREEN.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 8, AT 8.
FIFTY-FOURTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. March, "Central Park Garden"..........Thomas
2. Overture, "La Vestale"..........Spontini
3. Waltz, "Die Publicisten"..........Strauss
4. Fantasie, "Crispino"..........Ricci
5. Overture, "Tannhaeuser"..........Wagner
6. Traeumerei..........Schumann
7. Riegen Sonnger Geister und Furien Tanz..........Gluck
8. Marche Triomphale, "Schiller"..........Meyerbeer
9. Overture, "Don Giovanni"..........Mozart
10. Waltz, "Wiener Stimmen"..........Strauss
11. Fantasie, "Puritani"..........Bellini
12. Quadrille, "La Belle Helene"..........Offenbach
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Private Boxes, with six admissions, $3 50 each.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—There will be
NO CONCERT ON THURSDAY NEXT,
the hall having been previously let to a private society. This will be the last interruption of the regular Concerts during the season.

TRINITY CHURCH, NEW-YORK.—MR. Henry Erben begs to announce that an Organ Recital, to exhibit the improvements and enlargements recently made by him in the great organ at Trinity Church, will be held on THURSDAY, July 9, at 4 P. M., when the following named organists will perform:
Mr. A. H. Messiter, Trinity Church, New-York.
Mr. Jno. P. Morgan, Trinity Church, New-York.
Dr. Jas. Pech, St. John's Chapel, New-York.
Mr. W. A. M. Diller, Grace Church, Newark.
Mr. Henry Eyre Brown, Church of the Holy Trinity, New-York.
Mr. Wm. E. Pecher, St. Peter's Church, New-York.
Dr. Clare W. Beames, St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York.
Mr. Jas. Caulfield.
Mr. Samuel P. Warren, Grace Church, New-York.
Mr. Geo. W. Morgan, the well-known organist of St. Ann's R. C. Church, formerly of Grace Church, New-York.
Tickets to be had without charge from the Clergy and Vestry of the Church, from the performing Organists, from the Sexton of the Church, and at Mr. Erben's Factory, No. 24 Wooster-st.

FINE ARTS.

HISTORICAL GROUP,
"THE COUNCIL OF WAR,"
BY JOHN RODGERS. A Statuette Group representing President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant in council. Price $25. Also,
"TAKING THE OATH,"
"SCHOOL EXAMINATION,"
"ONE MORE SHOT,"
$15 each, and other subjects by same artist. These groups can be packed without extra charge, and sent to any part of the country with entire safety. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Fifth District New-York, comprising the 7th, 10th, 13th and 14th Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved 30th June, 1864, and acts amendatory thereto, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same, at my office, No. 388 Broome-st., corner of the Bowery, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1868, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. The lists herein referred to comprise the special taxes on trades, business and professions for the year ending 30th April, 1869; taxes on articles in schedule A, billiard tables, watches, &c., and the taxes on incomes for the year ending 31st December, 1867. All persons who shall neglect or refuse to pay the assessments returned against them, within the time specified by this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.—New-York, 19th June, 1868.
LEWIS J. KIRK,
Collector Fifth District, New-York.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, pianofortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Fourth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties and taxes therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties and taxes. The taxes included in the annual list are special taxes on businesses, trades and professions; and taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COLUMBIAN COAST WRECKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, held in the City and County of New-York, Receiver of the estate funds, and effects of the Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes, of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of Corporations." All persons indebted to the said Company are to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them and to pay the same to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August next, at the office of Messrs. Coudert Brothers, counsellors at law, No. 49 Wall-st., in the City of New-York. All persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are to deliver the same to the Receiver by the said day at the same place; all the creditors of the Company are to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 15th day of August, 1868, at the same place, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Columbian Coast Wrecking Company, are to present the same in writing and in detail to such Receiver at the same place by the first day of August, 1868.
JAMES M. SWEENY, Receiver.

THE EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF will of John R. Peters, deceased, petitioners will move July 23, 1868, at noon, in Special Term New-York Supreme Court, to be held in New-York City Hall, for an order directing that a certain award made to unknown owners by the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the City of New-York, relative to the extension of Church-st., from the southerly side of Fulton-st. to Morris-st., in the City of New-York, for certain premises on the northwesterly corner of Trinity-place and Thames-st., 52 feet 3 inches on Thames-st. by 32 feet 2½ inches on Trinity-place, be paid to them, said petitioners.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Petitioners' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Potter & Williams, No. 218 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated Feb. 24, 1868.
WALLACE W. WILLIAMS, Executor.
f26, law6mW*

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until noon of MONDAY, July 20, 1868, for the following materials for repair of Oswego Pier:
CLASS I.
100 sticks Canada Pine Timber, each 20 feet long and 12 inches square, sawed.
100 sticks Canada Pine Timber, each 30 feet long and 12 inches square, sawed.
CLASS II.
100 kegs Burden's Wrought Spike, 9 inch.
CLASS III.
100 cords Stone for crib filling.
The timber to be delivered on the United States land, at the head of the pier, before Nov. 1, 1868. The spike in the United States storehouse, at the pier, before Sept. 1, 1868. The stone in quantities as called for, but the whole before Jan. 1, 1869.
Bids and contracts to be separate for each class. Blanks and further information may be obtained from the undersigned. C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers and Brevet-Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
OSWEGO, N. Y., July 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK CITY, July 7, 1868.
SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE are invited and will be received until 1 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, the 10th inst., for delivery at such wharfs in New-York Harbor as may be designated;
Two hundred and fifty (250) tons of good merchantable Timothy hay, such as has been heretofore furnished this Department for shipping.
Proposals will be made at the rate for the net weight.
The hay will be subject to inspection by an officer of this Department.
The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids if deemed advisable. The successful bidder will be required to commence delivery immediately. The names of sureties are required to accompany each bid.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Hay," and addressed to the undersigned, to whom application may be made for additional particulars.
RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General,
and Asst. Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TO-DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AND TO-NIGHT.
G. L. Fox's Comic Spectacular Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The renowned pantomimist and comedian,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX as..........CLOWN.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, MLLE. SANGALLI.
HUMPTY HUMPTY | A succession of marvels; doors turn into blank walls, boxes into chairs, walls into tables, billiard tables into cages, puddings into heads, market stalls into yachts, and sentry boxes into steamboats, while boys grow in minutes from five years old to twenty. | DUMPTY DUMPTY
HUMPTY HUMPTY | | DUMPTY DUMPTY.
COME EARLY OR SECURE SEATS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
Begins at 7¾..........Concludes at 10:30
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN THE CITY.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces (in consequence of arrangements previously entered into) the
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S renowned
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
HOWARD GLOVER'S
GRAND MATINEE.
LAST DAY OF THE SEASON.
SATURDAY, JULY 11.
ONE O'CLOCK P. M.
UNEQUALED PROGRAMME.
ONCE TOO OFTEN.
NEW OPERETTA BY HOWARD GLOVER.
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THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

(Continued from First Page.)

South Carolina—Six votes for Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Tennessee—Ten votes for Andrew Johnson.
Texas—Six votes for Gen. Hancock.
Vermont—Five votes for James E. English.
Virginia—Ten votes for Frank P. Blair, of Missouri. [Applause.]
West Virginia—Five votes for George H. Pendleton.
Wisconsin, as before—Eight votes for James R. Doolittle.
Florida—Three votes for Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

The CHAIRMAN announced the result as follows:
The whole number of votes cast, 317.

James E. English	12½	Andrew Johnson	52
W. S. Hancock	45	James R. Doolittle	12½
George H. Pendleton	99½	Thomas A. Hendricks	2
Joel Parker	15½	Frank P. Blair	10½
Sanford E. Church	33	Reverdy Johnson	8
Asa Packer	26	Thomas Ewing	½

Several DELEGATES—That is wrong.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania—I move that we now adjourn until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio—That motion is not in order. A motion to adjourn carries the Convention over until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The CHAIRMAN—The motion is not in order; for by the rule adopted by the Convention, a motion to adjourn carried the Convention over until 10 o'clock the next day.

Mr. SCOTT—I withdraw the motion.

A DELEGATE—I rise to state that the summary of the votes announced by the Clerk is incorrect. There is either a mistake in the addition or in the announcement of the vote.

The CHAIRMAN—The Clerk is now revising the list to see where the error is.

The DELEGATE—It is a matter of indifference on such a ballot as this, but we do not want the vote to be incorrectly reported.

The CHAIRMAN—Will the delegation from Maryland announce its vote again?

The CHAIRMAN—4½ votes for PENDLETON, 2½ votes for ANDREW JOHNSON.

The CHAIRMAN—That increases the vote for PENDLETON to 104. The error occurred from inadvertently giving the vote of Maryland for PENDLETON to HANCOCK; so that HANCOCK received 40½, instead of 45; and instead of 99½ votes for PENDLETON, it should have been stated that there were 104 votes for GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

Mr. BOYER, of Ohio—I move that the Convention take a recess until 4 o'clock.

Several DELEGATES—No, no.

The Chairman put the motion to take a recess, and declared it lost.

The States were then called in their order pending the vote.

Judge WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, said on behalf of Pennsylvania—I ask leave of the Convention for the delegation to retire for consideration. [Voices, "leave, leave."]

CHAIRMAN—It will be granted unless objection shall be made.

A DELEGATE—I object.

CHAIRMAN—Objection being made the question will be upon allowing the Pennsylvania delegation to retire for consultation.

The question was put and leave was granted, a recess being taken to allow time for the delegation to retire.

The vote was then proceeded with after recess with the following result:

THIRD BALLOT.

Arkansas—Four votes for F. P. Blair, half vote for Andrew Johnson, and half vote for James E. English.
California—Three votes for Parker, one for Pendleton, one for Andrew Johnson.
Connecticut—Six votes for English.
Delaware—Three votes for G. H. Pendleton.
Florida—Three votes for Reverdy Johnson.
Georgia—Eight votes for Andrew Johnson, one vote for Thomas Ewing, Jr., of Ohio.
Illinois—Thirteen votes for Pendleton.
Iowa—Eight votes for Geo. H. Pendleton.
Kansas—Two votes for Pendleton, half vote for Thos. E. Hendricks, half vote for Blair.
Kentucky casts eleven votes for George H. Pendleton.
Louisiana—Seven votes for Gen. Hancock.
Maine—Four and a half for Gen. Hancock, one and a half for Pendleton and one for English.
Maryland—Five votes for Pendleton and two for Andrew Johnson.
Massachusetts—Eleven votes for Gen. Hancock and one for Pendleton.
Michigan—Eight votes for Reverdy Johnson.
Minnesota—Four votes for Pendleton.
Mississippi—Seven votes for Gen. Hancock.
Missouri—Five and a half votes for Pendleton, three and a half for Hendricks, one for Andrew Johnson and one for Gen. Hancock.
Nebraska—Three votes for George H. Pendleton.
Nevada—Two votes for Joel Parker, and one for Geo. H. Pendleton.
New-Jersey—Seven votes for Joel Parker.
New-York—Thirty-three votes for Sanford E. Church.
New-Hampshire—One-half vote for Hendricks, one and a half for George H. Pendleton, and three for Hancock.
South Carolina—Six votes for Hancock, two for Pendleton and one for Andrew Johnson.
Ohio—Twenty-one votes for George H. Pendleton.
Oregon—Her three votes for George H. Pendleton.
Pennsylvania—The Secretary called the State of Pennsylvania, but there was no response.
Rhode Island—Four votes for James R. Doolittle.
North Carolina—Three votes for Andrew Johnson, two for Pendleton and one for Parker.
Tennessee—Ten votes for Andrew Johnson.
Texas—Six votes for Hancock.
Vermont—Five votes for Thomas A. Hendricks.
Virginia—Ten votes for George H. Pendleton.
West Virginia—Five votes for George H. Pendleton.
Wisconsin—Eight votes for James R. Doolittle.
Pennsylvania—The delegation from Pennsylvania at this point returned to the Hall, and their Chairman announced that Pennsylvania cast twenty-six votes for Asa Packer. [Applause and hisses.]

The Secretary announced the result of the vote, as follows:

RESULT OF THE THIRD VOTE.

English	7½	Johnson	34½
Hancock	45½	Doolittle	12
Pendleton	119½	Hendricks	9½
Parker	13	Blair	4½
Church	33	Reverdy Johnson	11
Packer	26	Ewing	1

FOURTH BALLOT.

The Clerk again called the roll, the ballot resulting as follows:

Alabama—A. Johnson, eight.
Arkansas—J. E. English, one-half; G. H. Pendleton, two and a half; A. Johnson, one-half; Frank Blair, one-half.
California—Joel Parker, three; G. H. Pendleton, one; A. Johnson, one.
Connecticut—J. E. English, six.
Delaware—G. H. Pendleton, three.
Florida—W. S. Hancock, three.
Georgia—A. Johnson, eight; Thos. Ewing, one.
Illinois—G. H. Pendleton, sixteen.
Indiana—G. H. Pendleton, thirteen.
Iowa—G. H. Pendleton, eight.
Kansas—G. H. Pendleton, two; T. A. Hendricks, one-half; Frank Blair, one-half.
Kentucky—G. H. Pendleton, eleven.
Louisiana—W. S. Hancock, seven.
Maine—W. S. Hancock, four and one-half; G. H. Pendleton, one and one-half; T. A. Hendricks, one.
Maryland—G. H. Pendleton, five; A. Johnson, one and one-half; T. A. Hendricks, one-half.
Massachusetts—W. S. Hancock, eleven; G. H. Pendleton, one.
Michigan—Reverdy Johnson, eight.
Minnesota—G. H. Pendleton, four.
Mississippi—W. S. Hancock, seven.
Missouri—W. S. Hancock, two; G. H. Pendleton, five; T. A. Hendricks, three.
Nebraska—G. H. Pendleton, three.
Nevada—Joel Parker, three.
New-Hampshire—W. S. Hancock, five; G. H. Pendleton, one and a half; T. A. Hendricks, one and a half.
New-Jersey—Joel Parker, seven.
New-York—S. E. Church, thirty-three.
North Carolina—Horatio Seymour, nine.
Ohio—G. H. Pendleton, twenty-one.
Oregon—G. H. Pendleton, three.
Pennsylvania—A. Packer, twenty-six.
Rhode Island—J. R. Doolittle, four.
South Carolina—J. E. English, one; G. H. Pendleton, two; A. Johnson, three.
Tennessee—A. Johnson, ten.
Vermont—T. A. Hendricks, five.
Virginia—G. H. Pendleton, ten.
West Virginia—G. H. Pendleton, five.
Wisconsin—J. R. Doolittle, eight.

GENERAL RESULT.

English	7½	Doolittle	12
Hancock	43½	Hendricks	11½
Pendleton	118½	Blair	2
Parker	13	Reverdy Johnson	8
Church	33	Ewing	1
Packer	26	Seymour	9
A. Johnson	72		

GOV. SEYMOUR DECLINES A NOMINATION.

When the North Carolina vote for Gov. SEYMOUR was announced loud and enthusiastic cheering, participated in by the galleries, prevailed for some time.

Mr. TILDEN—Mr. President, I shall give notice if there is any cheering in the galleries in respect to the candidates whose names are mentioned here, that I shall move to clear the galleries.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—I move to clear them now.

A DELEGATE from Michigan—I suggest to the gentleman from Illinois (RICHARDSON) that the intimation is sufficient if he will withdraw his motion.

Mr. RICHARDSON—Certainly; I will withdraw the motion.

The PRESIDENT, (Mr. SEYMOUR)—I trust I may be permitted now to make a single remark. Very much to my surprise my name has been mentioned. I must not be nominated by this Convention, as I could not accept its nomination if tendered, which I do not expect. My own inclinations prompted me to decline at the outset; my honor compels me to do so now. I am grateful for any expression of kindness. It must be distinctly understood it is impossible, consistently with my position, to allow my name to be mentioned in this Convention against my protest.

A DELEGATE, from Indiana—Mr. President, the name of one of the most talented and respected citizens of Indiana, has been presented here, outside of the delegation from that State, and with respectable strength. It presents a subject, therefore, of grave deliberation upon the part of the delegates from that State, and I am requested by many of the delegates to ask the Convention for permission to retire for the purpose of deliberation.

Permission being granted, the delegation withdrew from the hall.

A delegate from New-York moved that the Convention adjourn until 6 o'clock this afternoon.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair understands from the Secretary that the resolution respecting adjournment, already adopted by the Convention, provides that when the Convention adjourns it shall adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The only way, therefore, to act upon the wish of the delegate from New-York, is to take a recess.

A DELEGATE from New-York—I move, then, that the Convention take a recess until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A delegate from Nebraska moved to amend by taking a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

Neither amendment nor resolution was agreed to.

A DELEGATE from Kansas—I move that the Convention do now adjourn. Not agreed to.

FIFTH BALLOT.

The Secretary again called the roll with the following result:

Florida changed from Hancock to Doolittle; Michigan changed from Reverdy Johnson to Hendricks; North Carolina gave Hancock 5½, Pendleton 2½, and Packer 1; South Carolina gave 1 to John Quincy Adams; Georgia gave 9 for Blair; Arkansas added 3 to Pendleton. Indiana not having yet returned, the vote stood:

English	7	A. Johnson	24
Hancock	46	Doolittle	15
Pendleton	109	Hendricks	19½
Parker	13	Reverdy Johnson	9½
Church	33	Blair	19½
Packer	27	John Q. Adams	1

During the recess Mr. PERRINE said—I have to request that the delegations that have appointed members of the Executive Committee, will please pass them up now, while we are waiting for the delegation from Indiana.

The SECRETARY—The delegates are requested to send up to the President's table the names of the Executive Committee on slips of paper, with their Post Office addresses, giving their States.

Mr. BRADFORD, of Delaware—I think the resolution was that a committee should be appointed, one from each State, to name them.

The PRESIDENT—The delegates from each State select their own representative.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Delaware—I offered that resolution. It was to select one from each State to form a National Executive Committee.

The PRESIDENT—Each State selects its own delegate.

The SECRETARY—And we are asking the names of those delegates and their Post Office addresses.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—If the Convention will give me their attention for half a moment, I will say a word in regard to the Territories. Probably in four years from now most of them will be States in the Union, and I am for giving them some encouragement, and I desire to make this proposition to the Committee—that they be permitted to appoint upon the National Executive Committee a member from each of the Territories of the United States.

Mr. HART, of New-York—I move to lay that resolution on the table. Lost.

Mr. TARBILL, of Ohio—I move to amend the resolution, so as to make it include the District of Columbia.

Gen. McCOOK, of Ohio—The District of Columbia is not a State yet, and it is not represented on this floor.

Mr. D. O. FINCH, of Iowa—I am in favor of the original proposition, for the reason that the Territories in four years, in all probability, will be States, while the District of Columbia never can be; therefore, the amendment should be voted down.

A vote being taken on the amendment, it was declared lost.

The question was then stated to be on the resolution of the gentleman from Illinois, to add to the National Executive Committee one member from each of the Territories.

Mr. BUELL, of Nevada—I would desire briefly to call attention to the fact that there is territory enough on the other side of the mountains, out of which we hope, within the next year, at least, to carve ten States. The population of all those Territories are thoroughly Democratic, even including my own friend, BRIGHAM YOUNG, and his people of Utah. [Laughter.] Now, Sir, I don't see the justice of excluding those gentlemen from representation on this Committee. This Committee is to remain in power for four years. We will get rid of some of this element in the present Congress in that portion of the country before the expiration of four years. I hope gentlemen will reflect a moment before that is done. These men have risked their lives in the settlement of this country, and they carried the faith of their fathers there.

Mr. TILDEN, of New-York—It could give us of the large States no more pleasure than to do anything that is reasonable for our friends of the Territories; but in the constitution of the Executive Committee, and the discharge of its important functions, it is enough that 4,000,000 like New York should be neutralized by the small States of the Union. It is enough that a small State of the Union should neutralize Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois. Let us not add to that by the introduction of delegates into that Committee from the Territories having a very small population, that are equal in their influence upon the action of the Democratic Party, voting as they do on that Committee equally with these great and populous States. I do not think the request is reasonable. Therefore, I move to lay the motion on the table.

The motion was decided out of order.

Mr. TILDEN—I move to postpone it indefinitely.

The PRESIDENT—The Chair will first present the resolution that has been offered by Mr. RILEY, of Pennsylvania, by way of amendment.

The resolution was read as follows:

Resolved, That the representation of the next National Convention shall be the same as now.

Resolved, That in the event of any new State being admitted, any person who shall be named by the regular Democratic organization of the State shall be recognized as a member of the National Executive Committee.

Resolved, That the place of holding the next National Convention shall be left at the discretion of the National Executive Committee.

The amendment was accepted by Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois.

The Secretary announced that as the National Committee had already the power to fix the place for the next meeting, the only portion of the resolution to be voted on was as follows:

Resolved, That in the event of any new State being admitted, any person who shall be named by the regular Democratic organization of the State shall be recognized as a member of the National Executive Committee.

The Chair held the rest of the resolution to be out of order.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland—I move that a Committee of Three be appointed by this Convention to wait upon the Indiana delegation and inquire if there is any possibility of their immediately returning to the Convention; and if not, that the Convention will take a recess for an hour or two.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chair appointed Messrs. WHYTE of Indiana, FAULKNER of New-York, and KERR of Pennsylvania, as the Committee.

Hon. FAYETTE MCMULLEN, of Virginia—Mr. President; It must be perfectly obvious to this Convention now, that we can do little, if anything, until we have retired and taken some refreshment. I have been most patient here; and no gentleman from my State, or scarcely from any other Southern State, has opened his mouth. I only rise now for the purpose of submitting a motion that I hope will meet the unanimous concurrence of this body, to wit: That we take a recess until 5 o'clock.

Mr. STRAIN, of Pennsylvania, seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT—Mr. NELSON, of Tennessee, calls the attention of the Chair to the fact that yesterday this Convention passed a resolution inviting a delegation from the State of Tennessee to submit to this body a memorial of the wrongs suffered by that State. That resolution was adopted; and the gentleman asks that Mr. MCMULLEN will withdraw his resolution for the purpose of permitting that Committee to be heard at this time.

Mr. MCMULLEN—Mr. President, Tennessee is my neighbor; I cannot withhold any courtesy asked for by that State. I therefore withdraw my motion with great pleasure, but with the understanding that it is to be renewed when the memorial shall have been presented.

Hon. T. W. BROWN then addressed the Convention, referring to the points of the report best illustrative of its character. The document itself is an interminable wail—too long a dose for the Convention with the work before it.

The Secretary began to call the roll on the sixth ballot, and called the name of Alabama.

Mr. MCMULLEN, of Virginia, moved to take a recess until 5 o'clock, but withdrew his motion.

Mr. TILDEN, of New-York—The New-York delegation ask leave to retire for the purpose of designating their member for the National Executive Committee. [No, no, no.]

The question was put upon granting the request of the New-York Delegation, and it was decided lost.

A DELEGATE from Pennsylvania—I renew my motion to adjourn.

Mr. DAWTON—The motion is not in order Mr. Chairman, the Secretary having commenced to call the roll on the sixth ballot.

The PRESIDENT—It is not in order.

SIXTH BALLOT.

The Secretary then proceeded with the call of the roll, with the following result:

Alabama—A. Johnson, eight.
Arkansas—A. Johnson, one; Frank Blair, four.
California—Pendleton, one; Parker, three; Packer, one.
Connecticut—English, six.
Delaware—Pendleton, three.
Florida—Hendricks, three.
Georgia—Pendleton, eight and one-half; Blair, one-half.
Illinois—Pendleton, sixteen.
Indiana—Pendleton, thirteen.
Iowa—Pendleton, eight.
Kansas—Pendleton, two; Hendricks, one-half; Blair, one-half.
Kentucky—Pendleton, eleven.
Louisiana—Hancock, seven.
Maine—Hancock, four and a half; Pendleton, one and a half; Hendricks, one.
Maryland—Pendleton, five and a half; A. Johnson, one; Hendricks, one-half.
Massachusetts—Hancock, eleven; Pendleton, one.
Michigan—Hendricks, eight.
Minnesota—Pendleton, four.
Mississippi—Hancock, seven.
Missouri—Hancock, two and-a-half; Pendleton, four; A. Johnson, one; Hendricks, three; [half not voted.]
Nebraska—Pendleton, three.
Nevada—Parker, three.
New-Hampshire—Hancock, three; Pendleton, one and-a-half; Hendricks, half.
New-Jersey—Parker, seven.
New-York—Church, thirty-three.
North-Carolina—Pendleton, half; Hendricks, eight and-a-half.
Ohio—Pendleton, twenty-one.
Oregon—Pendleton, three.
Pennsylvania—Packer, twenty-six.
Rhode Island—Doolittle, four.
South Carolina—Hancock, six.
Tennessee—A. Johnson, ten.
Texas—Hancock, six.
Vermont—Hendricks, five.
Virginia—Pendleton, ten.
West Virginia—Pendleton, five.
Wisconsin—Doolittle, eight.

GENERAL RESULT.

English	6	Packer	27
Hancock	47	A. Johnson	21
Pendleton	122½	Doolittle	12
Parker	13	Hendricks	30
Church	33	Blair	5

Mr. CARTER, of North Carolina—It is quite obvious, sir, that we are accomplishing nothing, I therefore move that we adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Many DELEGATES—"No, no."

Mr. CLYMER—I move to amend by saying that we take a recess until 7 o'clock this evening.

The CHAIRMAN—The question must first be put on the motion to adjourn.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. CLYMER—I move to take a recess until 7 o'clock this evening. The motion was rejected.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania—The Pennsylvania delegation ask leave to retire for consultation.

The question was put on granting leave to the Pennsylvania delegation to retire for consultation and leave was refused.

Mr. STEVENS, of New-York—I move that we take a recess until 6 o'clock.

The question was put and the result was doubtful.

The PRESIDENT—The list of States will be called, for it is impossible for the Chair to decide the question.

A DELEGATE—I move to adjourn.

The CHAIRMAN—The motion is not now in order, as the Chair is not now certain what the result of the last vote was. The Clerk will read a communication.

The Secretary read the following communication to the Convention.

Resolved, That the Declaration of Principles adopted by the Democratic National Convention be, and the same are hereby approved.

Ordered, That the Secretary communicate to the Democratic Convention a copy of the above resolution, forthwith. JAMES P. O'BIERNE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.
To the Democratic Convention.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois—I move that the document just received from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention be put upon the record of the Convention and made part of the proceedings.

Amid much confusion this question was put and carried.

D. M. CARTER, of North Carolina—I move we take a recess until 6 o'clock this evening.

The vote was taken on the motion by States, as follows: Affirmative 99, negative 218.

Mr. WHITE, of Maryland—I move we now adjourn.

Cries of "yes," "yes," "no."

The CHAIRMAN—The motion now is, that the Convention do adjourn. It carries us over until the regular meeting to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

The SECRETARY—I am requested by the National Committee to say that the Chairmen of the respective delegations will call at the National Committee rooms in this building, this evening at 8 o'clock, and receive their tickets of admission. Any order sent by any Chairman, will receive the tickets on the order. I have also to announce that the delegation of Pennsylvania are requested to meet this evening at Irving Hall, at 8 o'clock.

The Secretary announced that the vote on the motion to adjourn stood—220 for the motion to 97 against.

The Convention then, at 3:30 o'clock, was declared adjourned until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Summary of the Ballots.

The following table shows the gain or loss of the several candidates on each successive ballot:

Candidates.	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.	Fourth Ballot.	Fifth Ballot.	Sixth Ballot.
Pendleton	105	104	119½	118½	122½	122
Hancock	33½	40½	45½	43½	46	47
A. Johnson	65	52	34½	32	24	21
English	16	12½	7½	7½	7	..
Hendricks	2½	2	9½	11½	19½	30
R. Johnson	8½	8	11	8	9½	..
Doolittle	13	12½	12	12	15	12
Parker	13	15½	13	13	13	..
Packer	26	26	26	26	27	27
Blair	½	10½	4½	2	19½	5
Church	33	33	33	33	33	33
Ewing	..	½	1	1	..	..
Seymour	..	..	..	9	..	..
J. Q. Adams	..	..	..	..	1	..

Whole vote, 317; necessary to a choice, 211⅓.

The National Executive Committee.

The following is a nearly complete list of the National Executive Committee—one member being named by each State delegation. The list will be completed on the 8th inst.:

Alabama—John Forsyth, Mobile.
Arkansas—John M. Harrell, Little Rock.
California, N. A.—(Not agreed.)
Connecticut—Wm. M. Converse, Franklin.
Delaware—Samuel Townsend, Newcastle.
Florida—Charles E. Dyke, Tallahassee.
Georgia—A. H. Colquitt, Albany.
Illinois—Wilbur F. Strong, Chicago.
Indiana, P. O.—William E. Niblack.
Iowa—Daniel O. Finch, Des Moines.
Kansas—Isaac E. Eaton, Leavenworth City.
Kentucky—Thos. E. McCreery, Owensboro.
Louisiana—Jas. McCloskey, New-Orleans.
Maine—Sylvanus R. Lyman, Portland.
Maryland—Odey Bowie, Prince George.
Massachusetts—Frederick O. Prince, Boston.
Michigan—Wm. A. Moore, Detroit.
Minnesota—Chas. W. Nash, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Chas. E. Hooker, Jackson.
Missouri—Chas. A. Zwarts, St. Louis.
Nebraska—G. L. Miller, Omaha.
Nevada—J. W. McCorkle, Virginia City.
New-Hampshire—Harry Bingham, Littleton.
New-Jersey—John McGregor, Newark.
New-York—(Not agreed.)
North Carolina—Thomas Bragg, Raleigh.
Ohio—John G. Thompson, Columbus.
Oregon—J. C. Hawthorn, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Isaac Eckister, Lancaster.
Rhode Island—Gideon Bradford, Charleston.
South Carolina—Charles H. Simonton, Charleston.
Tennessee—John W. Liftwick, Memphis.
Texas—John Hancock, Austin.
Vermont—H. B. Smith, Milton.
Virginia—John Goode, Norfolk.
West Virginia—John Hall, Port Pleasant.
Wisconsin—Frederick W. Horn, Cedartown.

Convention Scenes—Sudden Ascent of Hendricks—Conferences and Chances Last Evening.

The adoption of the platform was not attended with any very extended enthusiasm. The financial resolution was vociferously cheered for a few minutes, but, as very few understood what it was, even with the admirable reading of Secretary PERRIN, the applause must have been the result of a general regard for anything connected, however remotely, with money. Aside from that one resolution, the series was coldly received, and although adopted without dissent, the action was not accompanied by expressions of intense delight upon the part of either delegates or spectators.

The platform having been made for a candidate to stand on, the Convention found itself confronted with a ballot for the Presidency. The nominations were made generally in a humdrum way, and only the names of GEORGE H. PENDLETON and ANDREW JOHNSON were received with long-continued applause. Judge WOODWARD, of Pennsylvania, in nominating Hon. ASA PACKER, unrolled a manuscript, which he read, and which is supposed to have recited the merits of his candidate, but which was inaudible a few feet from the reader. The audience became impatient, and for the first time the gallery became impertinent, and generally echoed the cry of "Time" raised by one of their number. When Judge WOODWARD sat down, his candidate was generally conceded to have been knocked out of time. During the nominations there was another instance of the *mal-apropos*. It was arranged that Ohio should present her favorite son with a set speech, reciting in full his merits and claims. But it so happened that Maine came first on the roll of States, and an injudicious delegate arose and in a short address nominated PENDLETON on behalf of a minority of the Maine delegation. That took the wind out of Ohio, and when the State was called Gen. McCOOK could do nothing more than announce the choice of the delegation in as few words as possible.

The balloting proceeded very nearly as expected by the best informed. Instead of mounting with giant strides to a two-thirds, PENDLETON barely held his own, and it was evident, after the second ballot, that he could not command even a majority. On the third ballot he made what seemed a substantial advance, but it was in consequence of the vote given him by Virginia, which was done for the purpose of compelling New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Connecticut to cease skirmishing and concentrate upon a candidate, and not with the idea of giving him the nomination. Upon the conclusion of the fourth ballot Indiana asked and was granted leave to retire for consultation. That was the last nail in the coffin of PENDLETON, and a due sense of propriety would then have removed the corpse from the Convention. The friends of PENDLETON had boasted that Indiana was to stand by their candidate as long as Ohio did, and already the State had paused to consider the situation. The event produced a deep impression on the spectators, and the name of PENDLETON was thenceforward shorn of its power. A fifth ballot was had with about the same result, and in the pause that followed while awaiting the return of the Indiana delegation there was what seemed

A SIFTING OF THE MIST.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, had not been named when the nominations were made, but had received one-half of a vote on the first ballot. On the second he had but two, on the fourth but 7½, and on the fifth but 19½. But in the pause we have noted a conviction came upon the Convention that he was the coming man, and it ran like fire in August stubble along the floor up into the gallery and down the great stairways into the streets, and thence up and down the highways and byways into every part of the nation's metropolis. Nor that alone. It leaped to the telegraphic instruments in the hall, and flashed along the wires to the Senator himself quietly attending to his duties in Washington, and was whisked as by the breath of magic to every centre of trade and politics in all the broad Republic, mystifying and astonishing, and only found its limit when it rolled at the same instant upon the purpling waves of the Bay of San Francisco. Nothing like this was ever seen in a political convention before. Until the fourth ballot the possibility had never been entertained upon the part of the Convention at large, and yet before the first State was called for the fifth ballot, the nomination of HENDRICKS seemed accepted as an assured fact. Nor did the mist clear away alone from the central point of the conflict, but with the name of HENDRICKS was universally coupled either that of Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, or of Gen. HANCOCK, of Pennsylvania, for the Vice-Presidency. The Convention seemed, during a pause in its labors, to have accomplished its work. And the conviction arose only from the fact that the Indiana delegation had retired for consultation with the assumed purpose of preparing for a change to HENDRICKS, coupled with declarations of New-York and Pennsylvania that their States were ready to go for HENDRICKS as soon as Indiana should declare for him. These States, with the 30 votes he had upon the fifth ballot, would give him 112, and the sanguine saw there a point for the concentration of the entire Anti-Pendleton vote. But Indiana came back, voted for PENDLETON once more, and before the new situation had time to develop itself the Convention adjourned, and chaos came again.

The Situation Last Night.

At the hotels, last evening, the excitement reached the highest pitch it has yet attained. All was confusion, doubt, expectancy. In the public corridors and halls, CHASE was once more a general theme, and hundreds were told and believed that the Chief Justice would be nominated this morning. This chaff, which hardly suffices to show the way of the wind, is dismissed with the mere mention of its existence.

But there were important conferences last evening, or to speak more exactly, there might have been such. At the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the Pendletonians met to condole over their misfortunes and ponder over the future. The presumed defection of Indiana was accepted as an unexpected and disastrous break in the Pendleton ranks, and they were less prone to insist that their candidate was sure to succeed. They did not, indeed, give up the fight, but for the first time they admitted the possibility of being forced to take a second choice. Upon this point they got no further than that it should never be Mr. HENDRICKS. Any one but him, for they consider that the movement in his favor had been fatal to their favorite, and had been purposely fostered with the intention that it should be.

At Tammany Hall the New-York delegation, with delegates from other States, met to lay further traps and snares for the unfortunate Pendletonians. The meeting was expected to be of a decisive character, and that it would effect a concentration and nomination, but, after a session of an hour, it adjourned without having accomplished the desired end. A committee was appointed to confer with the delegations voting against PENDLETON, and it was ordered that for the present New-York should continue to vote for CHURCH. It was expected by outsiders, although it was difficult to say upon what grounds, that New-York would declare for CHASE or HENDRICKS, and the adherents of these gentlemen manifested a very general disappointment at the meagre results of the conference.

Whether a nomination will be attained to-day is chiefly a matter for conjecture. The Pendleton men say that it cannot, while the opposite party maintain that it is entirely possible that a final adjournment can be reached this evening. If out of the doubt, confusion, hesitancy, bitterness of last night a candidate is crystallized, the New-Yorkers will be entitled to the praise and glory of the achievement.

SOLDIER'S AND SAILOR'S CONVENTION.

This body convened yesterday morning at the Cooper Institute at 10 o'clock, according to adjournment the day before. Major-Gen. FRANKLIN, the President took the chair, and finding that but very few delegates were present, owing to the majority of them being spectators at the National Convention, dismissed the meeting until 12 o'clock. On its reassembling at that hour, Gen. J. W. DENVER, First Vice-President, was called to the chair, Gen. FRANKLIN pleading illness.

Major-Gen. SLOCUM read a report of the Executive Committee, stating that the various resolutions offered the day before by the different State delegations, had been considered, and that it was thought advisable to consult upon them with the Executive Committee of the National Convention before preparing a platform for the Convention assembled. The Convention would be governed by the spirit of the address of the 4th inst., and would unite with the National Convention in giving its candidates an earnest support, and, on returning home, would individually induce their comrades in arms to adhere to it.

Gen. W. C. MOREAU hoped that no more resolutions would be offered. The National Convention, he understood, had just adopted a magnificent platform for the Democratic Party, which every soldier and sailor of the country would accord with.

A motion being made to discharge the Executive Committee, Col. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, objected, inasmuch as the meeting knew nothing of the magnificent platform alluded to. Nothing was known as to whether it denounced the Reconstruction act, the Freedmen's bureau and other unpopular measures of Congress. He offered a report drawn up by himself.

Much disorder here occurred, and opposition was shown to adopting the report of the committee.

Gen. SLOCUM said the Hall could not be hired another day, and that it was better to close proceedings and save further expense to delegates by going home and voting for the nominees of the National Convention, if its platform were approved of.

Further discussion ensued, and Col. O'BYRNE, the Secretary, on being requested, reread the resolutions of the Convention presented on Saturday.

It was then urged that a report presented by Col. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, should be substituted in place of that of the Executive Committee. The roll of the States was called, and a large majority voted in the negative.

The roll of the several States was then called, that votes might be taken on the acceptance of the report of the Executive Committee read by Gen. SLOCUM. The yeas were nearly unanimous.

The Secretary then read the result of the first ballot of the Democratic Convention. PENDLETON was hissed and HANCOCK cheered.

Gen. EWING then offered resolutions against repudiation, but in favor of paying bonds in legal-tender notes when not by law expressly payable in coin. Gen. MCQUADE, of New-York, opposed the resolutions, and after proposal that they should be voted on by the States, they were finally referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The platform of the Democratic Convention being received, was read and loudly applauded. A resolution was carried indorsing it and pledging the meeting to its support.

Gen. SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, of Kentucky, and lately of the Confederate army, was here introduced, and pledged the support of the Southern people to the Democratic nominees.

Thanks were tendered to the officers of the Convention and to President JOHNSON for his opposition to radicalism. Compliments were paid to Gens. SHERMAN and MCCLELLAN, the name of the latter calling forth cheers. Gen. SLOCUM offered a resolution endorsing his course in the army, and the meeting voted in favor of a resolution of confidence in him. A Committee of five was appointed to tender it.

A Mrs. EMMA J. MALLOY then read a patriotic poem, and the Convention soon after adjourned without day. Throughout its entire course, no meeting of college boys could have been more disorderly and unparliamentary.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA AND CHINA.

The steamships *Saxonia*, from Hamburg June 24 and Southampton June 26, and *China*, from Liverpool June 27 and Queenstown June 28, arrived at this port yesterday. The advices by these steamers are three days later than were at hand by the *City of Baltimore*.

The London newspapers report the arrival home of the Duke of Edinburgh, and state that the reception extended to him everywhere was most enthusiastic.

In the House of Commons, June 25, Lord STANLEY, in reply to an inquiry in regard to the continuance of the coolie trade by the Portuguese Government, stated that the English Government had no right of interference, and could only give such friendly advice as it might think fit.

A numerously attended meeting of planters, merchants and others connected with the British West India Colonies, had been held in London for the purpose of presenting an address of sympathy with Ex-Gov. EYRE.

JUAREZ had addressed a letter to the Pope, in which the President of Mexico deplores the rupture of the diplomatic relations between the Pontifical Government and Mexico, and offers to receive a Nuncio of the Holy See and new Bishops, and to acknowledge the freedom of the Catholic Church.

Singular Railroad Accident—Narrow Escape.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, July 6.

The evening passenger train from this city west met, in the deep cut east of the Middlefield Station, a hand-car, on which were two Irishmen bound for Chester, one of whom was lying asleep with his head foremost. Just before the engine struck the hand-car, the most sober of the Irishmen jumped and ran from the scene of danger, and has not been heard from. The car and the other man were sent flying over the smoke-stack of the engine toward the rear of the passenger train, and the man cast headlong, over the tops of trees, down an embankment, falling in all forty feet. The train was stopped and search made, when he was found lying on a bed of small pieces of rock, dead drunk and badly bruised. Employes on the owl train east ascertained that he would probably recover from his hurt. Probably the force of his fall was broken by the branches of the trees. No one but the occupants of the hand-car can be blamed for the accident, as the curves in the road and the overshadowing high rocks prevented the engineer of the train from seeing the car till his engine was nearly upon it.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 7—11:15 A. M.
PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 28s. ℔ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. ℔ gallon. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, on the spot, 26s. 9d. ℔ cwt. and 26s. to arrive. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. Linseed Oil, £32 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ℔ ton. There is no Whale Oil in market.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 7—1:30 P. M.
COTTON—The market is firmer, and the sales of the day, it is now thought, will reach 12,000 bales. There are no changes to note in prices.
PROVISIONS—Beef has declined 6d., and is now quoted at 108s. 6d. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork is dull and unchanged. Cheese is buoyant at 56s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 7—1:30 P. M.
Linseed Oil has advanced to £32 5s. ℔ ton.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, July 7.
Petroleum is firmer at 50 francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 7—3 P. M.
American Securities are quiet but firmer; Illinois Centrals, 101¼@101½; Atlantic and Great Western, 35.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 7—3 P. M.
COTTON—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer and better prices are realized.
BREADSTUFFS—Corn is firm at previous prices. Wheat is firmer but not quotably higher. Flour is dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Lard is firm.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 7—3:30 P. M.
COTTON—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay up to the 30th ult., since last report, comprising a period of one week, foot up 24,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—Peas quiet at previous prices. California Wheat steady. Oats firmer, but not quotably higher.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 7—5 P. M.
Consols close at 94⅞@95 for both money and the account.
American Securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties	73¼@73⅜
Erie Shares	46
Illinois Central	102

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 7—5 P. M.
COTTON—The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales. The following are the closing rates: Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.@11⅝d.
BREADSTUFFS—Barley has declined to 4s. 11d. ℔ bushel. Peas have declined to 43s. 6d. ℔ 504 lbs.
PROVISIONS—The market closed steady.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 7—5 P. M.
PRODUCE—Petroleum closed firm, at 1s. 5d. ℔ gallon for Refined, and 1s. for Spirits. Sugar closed heavy at 26s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, July 7.
Petroleum closed active, and has advanced to 51 francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

Domestic Markets.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 7.
FLOUR in good demand; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring, $11 15@$11 50 for Amber Winter, $12 for White, and $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT in better demand, but market unchanged; sales, 12,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2, including car lots at $2 02; 120 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring at $1 90; 2,000 bushels choice White Canada at $2 60, and 560 bushels do. at $2 65. CORN market better; sales, 6,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1, and 10,600 bushels do. on private terms. OATS dull; sales, 1,000 bushels Western at 80c. CORN-MEAL, $2 30 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady. SHORTS, $20. SHIPSTUFFS, $30@$35 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS: Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 7½c.; Oats, 5c., to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—1,184,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—31,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 1,406,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 7.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; Corn, 128,000 bushels; Oats, 40,000 bushels; Flour, 3,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 42,000 bushels; Oats, 42,000 bushels. CANAL FREIGHTS firmer—asking ½c. advance on yesterday's rates. FLOUR in fair demand for Spring; price unchanged. WHEAT firmer; sales early 16,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 80, closing asking 5c.@10c. higher. CORN in good speculative inquiry; sales early 65,000 bushels No. 2 Kiln-dried Western at 96c.; 30,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 97c., and 8,000 bushels White Western at 100½c., and P. M. 25,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 98c.@99c., closing firm at 98½c. OATS—Better price and inquiry; sales 50,000 bushels at 75½c.@76c., closing firm at outside quotation. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 7.
FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and nominal. CORN active at 85c. for Ear. OATS advancing; sales, 76c. for No. 1. RYE, $1 60. COTTON firm at 31½c. for Middling. TOBACCO unchanged. PROVISIONS firmer with a light demand. MESS PORK held at $28. BULK MEATS, 12c½. @13½c., which was ½c. above views of buyers. BACON held at 12½c. for Shoulders, 16c. for Clear Rib, and 16½c. for Clear Sides; the demand was light. LARD held at 18c. Gold, 140¼ buying. Money easier.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 7.
COTTON firm; Middlings, 31½c.; sales, 227 bales; receipts, 23 bales. GOLD, 140¼. STERLING EXCHANGE—Bank Sight, 155½; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ℔ cent. premium. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $7 25. SUGAR and MOLASSES dull and nominal. CORN easy, at 93c. HAY unchanged. OATS slightly firmer, at 72c. PORK dull, at $29. BACON dull; Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD dull; Tierce, 17c; Keg, 19c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 7.
TOBACCO—No sales in consequence of the fair tomorrow. Superfine FLOUR, $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $1 85@$1 95. CORN, 90c.@93c. OATS, 75c.@76c. RYE, nominal. MESS PORK, $28. LARD, 18½c.@18¾c. BULK SHOULDERS, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 16c. BACON—Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17c.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, July 7.
FLOUR quiet and dull. WHEAT—Sales of White Michigan at $2 33, Amber at $2 12, and No. 2 Spring at $1 70. CORN active; sales of fresh receipts at 92c., regular at 91c. OATS firm at an advance of 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 69c. RYE—Sales at $1 50. RECEIPTS—1,100 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 4,200 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 7.
COTTON quiet but firm; receipts, 3 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7@$7 50. WHEAT, $1 70@$2. CORN, 90c. OATS, 73c. MESS PORK, $29. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 16½c. LARD, 18c.@19c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 7.
The Cotton market continues dull and irregular; transactions are limited; Middlings held at 31c.; buyers offer 30½c.; sales, 37 bales; receipts, 16 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 7.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE weaker at 38c.@39c. RESINS in better demand; Strained, $1 80; No. 2 at $1 90; No. 1 at $3 25; Pale, $4. TAR weaker at $2 15.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, July 7.
COTTON—No sales; Middlings, 31c; exports, 254 bales; receipts, 1 bale.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, July 7.
COTTON firm but quiet; no sales; Middlings held at 32c.; receipts, 4 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 7.
Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26½; Reading Railroad, 49,8-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅞. Gold, 140⅝.

[Advertisement.]
BUSINESS MEN WANT CLERKS AND APPRENTICES who have just the right talent for their particular pursuit. These traits are indicated by PHRENOLOGY, and the right man directed to the right place. Examinations daily at No. 389 Broadway. See THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July. Only 30 cents.

[Advertisement.]
THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention may or may not be fruitful of good results, according as the candidate nominated is a statesman or a mere intriguer. One triumph it will certainly achieve; it will send civilization to many out-of-the-way places, for no delegate will depart without one of KNOX'S HATS, from No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES to improve the sight of old and young without the distressing effect of frequent changes. Inventor SEMMONS, Optician, No. 669½ Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	July 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Malta	July 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Deutschland	July 9	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	July 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	July 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	July 11	New-York	London.
Hibernia	July 11	New-York	Glasgow.
Pereire	July 11	New-York	Havre.

FOR ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

Henry Chauncey	July 9	New-York	Aspinwall.
Columbia	July 9	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the *Scotia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 2 P. M. Mails for Europe, via Quebec, by the *Nestorian*, close at 6 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for China, Japan, New-Zealand, Australia, Kingston, (Jam.,) Aspinwall, Panama, California, South Pacific and Central America, by the *Henry Chauncey*, close at the General Post Office at 10:30 A. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Deutschland*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 7.—*In steamship Cimbria, for Hamburg*—Hon. Thurlow Weed and party, Dr. Alexander von Franceus, Col. H. W. Whitfield, of the British Army, Capt. E. W. Cooper, 2d W. I. Regiment, Master E. Taylor, Rev. Dr. T. B. Wells, Charles Paye, J. P. Varnum, J. B. Gillman, Miss E. F. White, Mrs. G. Eldridge and servant, Master F. L. Eldridge, Mrs. Lucretia Bancroft-Varnum and servant, Christian Becker, Master C. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. George Hy. Davis and infant, Miss Eliza Davis, Master Gherardi Davis, Master Hasbrook Davis, Dr. M. Rosenstein, J. Dessauer, Martin Fox, Miss Harriet Fox, Miss Augusta Fox, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lefevre, Mrs. Th. Flamme and child, Master Th. Flamme, Henry Jung, Herman Weckherlin, D. Jennings, Domingo Goyre, Ernst Janssen, Miss Mary Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. O. Ingham, Mr. and Mrs. John Hall, Angelo Heilmann, Mrs. A. Heilmann, child and servant, Abraham Loeb, Morris Beck, Samuel Pizen, J. Maduro, S. Coleman, Miss Anna May, Martin Miller, S. S. Sigismund, Claus Siemen, G. Wittich, C. Kimmel, Julius Ascher, Mrs. Alma Ascher, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Leix, Geo. Just, Z. Demuth, Harry Winter, James M. Kerr, Jacob Mamser, Frederick Schneider, Mrs. Virtue, Mrs. Davis, Albert Fischer, Mrs. Minna Gunther, Mrs. Martha Sternberg, Mrs. Wilhelmine Altenhoefer, Mrs. Fanny Holsly, Mrs. Henrietta Alber, P. J. Fuchs, Robert Demeker, Hugo Reichel, Frederick Engelhard, Miss Mary Oleave, Rev. H. Friedell, Mrs. H. Friedell and children, M. Marcus, Mrs. Mary Lehmann, Heinrich Curschmann, John Lange, Mrs. Catharine Hauke, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 7.—*In steamship China, from Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. Barker, child and nurse, Miss E. Merritt, Miss Hellen Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. Wolverton, Miss C. Wolverton, Miss Van Stickler, Wm. Grant, Mrs. McKay and 3 sons, Mr. and Mrs. Bedson, Miss Sarah Bedson, Mrs. G. Hovey, Miss M. Hovey, Miss H. E. Hovey, J. C. Hovey, Miss Anna P. Loring, Miss M. P. Loring, G. Redmond, Miss Mary Redmond, Miss M. Redmond, L. C. Follett, Rev. J. B. Chetwood, William Seeker, Robert McDonald, S. Gunbaum, Mrs. B. M. Bradford, Mrs. C. Haywood, James Carman, J. W. A. Strickland, Dr. W. M. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. Durand, Miss Alice Burdsell, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Humphrey, Master Humphrey and Miss Humphrey, Miss Fanny B. Ross, J. B. Shurburg, J. Botter, Samuel Hatto, John Rogers, G. D. S. Brash, David Drysdall, Capt. F. Crocker, John Schofield, C. Webster, John G. Sterry, R. W. Bartol, Mrs. R. H. Bartol, Miss S. Bartol, His Excellency G. T. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Mr. Adams, Miss Adams and 2 servants, Mrs. J. P. Ives and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Motley, Miss Mary Motley, Miss Jane Motley and maid, H. Wild, Mr. and Mrs. Jaques, Mr. Daniel Austin, Mr. Tiefether, Mr. J. McGregor, Mrs. Mary M. McGregor, Miss L. McGregor, Mr. and Mrs. de Bodisco, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hill and Son, Mr. E. M. Merrill, Mr. O. W. Little, Mr. F. Hiller, Mr. George Westfeldt, Mr. T. Moffett, Mr. Samuel Quincey, Mr. Max Erlenbach, Mr. F. M. Sawyer, John Wood, Mr. and Mrs. H. Dumvill, Miss Dumvill and governess, Mrs. Cook and son, Max Landsner, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Pearce, Miss A. Pearce, Miss L. Pearce, H. Brand, B. W. Sanford, C. Caro, J. Strauss, A. Rose and child, F. H. Inloes, C. B. Land, Edward Umpleby.

JULY 7.—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg*—Anton Heitmuller, wife and family, Rosa Heitmuller, A. Edwards and wife, G. H. Heule, Paul Mohr, Sophie Kruger, H. Stadler, Minna Stadler, H. G. Weber, Maria Bank, J. Kerner, S. Rothfeld, J. Gallman, D. Reil, F. Dreyfuss, A. Hellman, Elise Meyer, Caroline Weiler, F. von Lyncker, Emma Borgmann and child, H. Schuls, Wm. Bonig, F. Reichsteiner, E. Theodor, J. Holz, Dr. Brandes, wife and child, L. F. Asmussen, H. C. Hinskamp and mother, O. Knoch, Henriette Oppenheimer.

JULY 7.—*In steamship France, from Liverpool*—Mr. Thomas, H. J. Conway, J. G. Rogers and wife, Mr. Constantine, wife and infant, G. Walsingham and wife, Mr. Johns and wife, Mr. Smith and family, Mrs. Evans, Miss Evans, S. S. Durlacher, Mr. Finney.

In steamship San Jacinto, from Savannah—Mr. Ames and wife, Mrs. A. Neely, Dr. Bacon, Robert Stafford, Miss S. M. Wells, Miss E. A. Hunton, Mrs. Dr. J. B. Robinson and nurse, Miss J. Montague, Miss J. H. O'Donahue, L. Levett, wife, children and nurse, Mrs. C. Bacon, Mrs. James Barnard, R. A. Van Wyke, E. M. Cary, L. Haynes, Jos. Lowe, W. T. Hubbard, Daniel Pratt, H. W. Chapman, W. L. Langdon, H. M. Davenport, Miss Davenport, Jos. Bihler, W. G. Robinson, J. F. Tenny and wife, T. Evans, R. Wilson, Mrs. J. H. Mills and child, Mrs. McElevon, Miss McElevon, Miss M. B. Stratton, Miss F. Morgan, Miss L. E. Osgood, Miss E. B. Eveleth, Capt. Robert Sausey, Capt. Mix King.

In steamship Charleston, from Charleston—W. McClean, R. A. Kol, Capt. Mitchell, Col. Allison, 4 Misses Allison, Miss Itsman and servant, Miss S. E. Gogdell, Miss M. L. Gogdell, Miss R. Engleman, Miss C. R. Merrick, Miss E. M. Hubbard, Miss M. A. Withington, Mrs. M. F. Porches and 2 children, Mrs. Fords, Mrs. Colburn and servant, Miss Ashby, Miss F. Johnson, W. Scott and wife, Miss Langford, Miss Beard and servant, Mrs. J. H. Fessenden, Mrs. H. Enston, Rev. Mr. Fowler, B. F. Alston, Miss J. Ingraham, Mrs. Burrell, A. L. Elias and wife, Mrs. J. W. Haynes, Miss Haynes, Miss F. M. Baker, Miss R. M. Wilkinson, Miss E. Smith, Mrs. J. D. Ford, nurse and 2 children, J. M. Morgan, W. J. Ellison, G. Coleman, R. K. Neufrells, E. Smith, J. Hymap, Mrs. Baker, Miss M. Baker, Miss Kol, J. M. Goldsmith, E. H. Dyckinson, Miss E. Baker, Miss L. Baker, Mrs. C. Hartridge and servant, A. G. Gibbs and wife, Judge Wearding and wife, Miss E. F. Smith, Miss N. Ritter, Mr. Seburg and 6 children, F. Morton, G. Dunnavant, J. Saltman and 2 children, and others in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 36	Sun sets	7 33	Moon sets	9 49

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 47	Gov. Island	10 36	Hell Gate	11 58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Commander, Plummer, Hamilton, Bermuda, T. J. Outerbridge & Bro.; Saratoga, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.
Bark Rainbow, (Br.,) Badiot, Queenstown for orders, via Philadelphia, Hatton & Wachte.
Brigs Treliman Dennis, (Br.,) Fletcher, Havre via Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Ann & Alice, (Br.,) Messinger, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Boyd & Hincken.
Schooners B. H. Jones, Davis, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Mary A. Hyer, Etheridge, New-Haven, R. J. Godwin.

Arrived.

Steamship France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool June 24, via Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and 995 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather the entire passage, and was detained outside the bar 9 hours by dense fog. June 28, lat. 49 8, lon. 26 51, passed bark Dulcina, bound E. July 2, lat. 42 26, lon. 49 47, passed a large iceberg; same day, lat. 42, lon. 49 40, passed a National steamer bound E., supposed to be the Erin. 3d, lat. 45 16, lon. 49 48, passed ship Wellington, bound E. 5th, lat. 41 24, lon. 64 66, passed Br. bark Avena, bound E.
Steamship Saxonia, (N. G.,) Kier, Hamburg June 24, and Southampton 26th, with mdse. and 758 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced westerly winds the entire passage. July 4, lat. 44 25, lon. 56 49 spoke bark Loretta, (Br.,) from Liverpool for Boston 41 ds. out.
Steamship China, (Br.,) Hockly, Liverpool June 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and 114 passengers to E. Cunard. Experienced light winds and dense fog the latter part of passage. July 4, 5 P. M., lat. 45 36, lon. 54, passed steamship Russia, hence for Liverpool. 5th, lat. 43 16, lon. 59 34, exchanged signals with ship Guayagme, bound W.
Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.
Steamship Charleston, Berry, Charleston July 4, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.
Bark Gan Eden, (of Boothbay,) Greenleaf, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton.
Bark Nabob, (of Boston,) Cobb, Shanghae Feb. 26, with tea and silk to Joseph P. Gardner.
Brig Carmen, (Spanish,) Parguez, sugar, 11 ds., in ballast, to master.
Brig Ethel Bolton, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Pettigrew, Cienfuegos, 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. J. De Wolf & Co.
Brig Annandale, (of Boston,) Coombs, Cienfuegos, 20 ds., with molasses to Walsh, Field & Way.
Brig Sarah A. Holbrook, (Dan.,) Buckston, St. Thomas 16 ds., with old iron, copper, &c., and 4 passengers to Cartwright & Harrison. Was formerly the brig Henrietta, which was ashore at St. Thomas, and sold.
Brig Matilda B., (of Sydney, N. B.,) Lorway, Mayaguez, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co. Had light winds and calms the entire passage, and has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.
Brig Mattano, Jarvis, Zaza 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.
Brig Brisk, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hill, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova.
Brig B. Young, Raffton, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Mary H. Banks, (of Norfolk,) Wiatt, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Harding & Co.—cargo to Fowler & Jova.
Schr. Carrie Wells, Lawson, St. Andrew's, Central America, 20 ds., with cocoa nuts, &c., to G. Wessels. Had light southerly winds the entire passage. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras.
Schr. Emma Gilliatt, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Roddy, Neuvitas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Peter V. King & Co.—vessel to master.
Schr. Mary & Susan, (of Nassau,) Cleare, Cat Island 6 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Left no vessels.
Schr. Geo. Fayles, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Isaac Anderson, Doyle, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. F. F. Randolph, Adams, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Gen. Grant, Fitzgerald, Newport, for Philadelphia.
Schr. James English, Barker, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Dr. Wm. P. Powers, Higgins, Newport, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Oliver Ames, French, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. T. C. Burdett, Rogers, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.
Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, Elizabethport, for Pratt's Ferry, Conn.
Schr. Allen H. Brown, Pierce, Philadelphia, for Dighton.
Schr. Margaret Powell, Fanning, Portland, for Bristol, Penn.
Schr. T. J. Beckett, Eldridge, Port Jefferson, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Eri, (of Machias,) Sprague, Cienfuegos, 28 ds., with molasses to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr. Eva H. Lewis, Lewis, Troy, for Plymouth.
Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Albany, for Boston.
Schr. Ryall, Knowles, Albany, for New-Bedford.
Schr. J. Rusling, Babcock, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry Castoff, Knowles, Providence.
Schr. Geo. N. Glover, Holbrook, Providence.
Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, New-Brunswick.
Schr. Charles, Trefethen, Taunton.
Schr. D. M. French, Jones, Boston, for Albany.
Schr. Henry, Perrell, New-Haven.
Schr. William Hone, Melson, Virginia.
Schr. Oceanus, Satterlee, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Hickman, Hall, Port Johnson, for Boston.
Schr. Robert B. Smith, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. Fashion, Davis, Newburg, for Fall River.
Schr. R. M. Clark, Racket, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. Texas, Champlain, Norwich.
Schr. Annie Babcock, Hartford.
Schr. Chas. H. Moller, —, Philadelphia, for Boston.
Schr. Glenwood, Lawrence, Philadelphia, for Newport.
Schr. Ceres, Treperan, Philadelphia, for Dover.
Schr. Diadem, Chase, Fall River.
Schr. Abraham Osborn, Percy, Providence.
Schr. Urbana, Plumb, Fall River.
Schr. Martin Van Buren, Harding, Newport.
Schr. Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Newburyport.
Schr. Leocadia, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. Castilian, Jordan, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Levant, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Phenix, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Portland.
Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Elizabethport, for Derby.
Schr. Chief, Smith, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.
Schr. Empire, Ferguson, Elizabethport, for Salem.
Schr. Crusade, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Mansfield, Achorn, Bristol.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton.
Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.
Schr. Julia A. Berkeley, Carter, Hartford.
Schr. Tryphenia, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr. R. P. King, Stivens, New-London.
Schr. Franklin, Halleck, Brookhaven.
Schr. Pauline, Edwards, Hartford.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, Boston.
Schr. Enture, Kinnear, Fall River.
Schr. J. H. Yeomans, Gildersleeve, Pawtucket.
Schr. Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Providence.
Schr. Ruth Halsey, Perry, Providence.
Schr. Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, Providence.
Schr. Avail, Dibble, Providence.
Schr. Minetta, Wilson, Providence.
Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, East Greenwich.
Schr. Sarah, Cobb, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, New-Bedford.
Schr. Evergreen, Belloste, Fall River.
Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence.
Schr. S. Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. M. O. Wells, Reeves, Fall River.
Schr. W. Simms, Pharo, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.
Schr. Albert Pharo, Shrouds, Providence.
Schr. Ontario, Barber, Providence.
Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Providence.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Soule, Providence.
Schr. John Compton, Childs, Providence.
Schr. Moteo, Searle, Providence.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Providence.
Schr. Panthea, Rackett, Providence.
Schr. A. Kelly, Somers, Providence.
Schr. G. F. Brown, Gedney, Providence.
Schr. A. W. Thompson, Lawson, Providence.
Schr. Connecticut, Stephenson, Providence.
Schr. Rhode Island, Rose, Virginia.
Sloop Oak, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Salem.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 7.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; ship Fearless, from Manila.
Below—Bark Smyrniote, from Goree.
FORTRESS MONROE, July 7.—The pilot-boat Mary and reports the following as having passed up: Brigs Alice and Prestissimo, from Matanzas; Romance, Navassa; Delmont Locke, St. Thomas; schr. Ida May, from Buenos Ayres.
Arr. brig Mary J. Goddard, from Baltimore, to Newfoundland.
SAVANNAH, July 7.—Arr. steamship Cleopatra, New-York.
WILMINGTON, N. C., July 7.—Arr. steamer Mary Sanford, from New-York.

Spoken, &c.

Express—wh. schr., of Marion, June 27, lat. 30 50 N., lon. 63 50 W.
E. Everett—brig, of Yarmouth, N. S., July 1, lat. 34 5 N., lon. 63 50 W.
George Downs—brig, from New-York for Barbados, June 27, lat. 30 50 N., lon. 59 50 W.
Helene—brig, from Hamburg for ——, June 1, lat. 13 20 S., lon. 33 18 W.
Helen Elizabeth—bark, of Salem, from Callao for Boston, June 28, lat. 48 36, lon. 67 38.
Winifred—brig, from Remedios for Greenock, July 5, lat. 37, lon. 71 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, May 15, brig Susan E. Voorhis, Tuford, for Antwerp June 1; bark Rangoon, Evans, for do. May 26; ship Sylvanus Blanchard, Meady, for Callao May 17; ship E. Sherman, Blanchard, for do. June 6; bark Mary Stetson, ldg. for Liverpool. Sld. May 8, bark E. Shultz, Russell, seeking; brig Althe Durant, Bunker, Barbadoes; brig Kate Upham, Alexander, ldg. for New-York; brig Little Fury, Cunningham, dischg.; bark R. B. Hawes, do.; ship Eliza Kenny, Kenny, for Callao July 5.
At Neuvitas, June 23, brigs Hiram Abiff, Cossack, Ponvert, Eliza Stevens and Moses Day, ldg. for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

BREST, July 7.—The steamship Ville de Paris, from New-York June 27, arrived at this port to-day, on the way to Havre.
SOUTHAMPTON, July 7.—The steamship Hermann, from New-York June 25, arrived at this port at 5 o'clock last evening.
QUEENSTOWN, July 7.—The steamship City of Paris, from New-York June 27, arrived at this port yesterday.

CLOTHING
FOR THE
SUMMER SEASON.
For Fine Variety,
Elegant Styles, and
Low Prices, call on
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
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LARGE LOT OF NEW AND STYLISH GOODS.
FOR LADIES $5 00
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OUR STOCK FOR THE PRESENT SEASON is of unparalleled extent and variety, embracing EVERY NOVELTY of MATERIAL and STYLE for both MEN'S and BOYS' wear, together with the finest FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FABRICS for orders to measure.
SUMMER CLOTHING—TRAVELING SUITS. For Tourists and Excursionists.
SUMMER CLOTHING—TRAVELING SUITS. Light Cassimeres and Flannels.
SUMMER CLOTHING—TRAVELING SUITS. Scotch Cheviots and Fine Meltons.
SUMMER CLOTHING—TRAVELING SUITS. Drap d'Ettes and Alpacas.
SUMMER CLOTHING—TRAVELING SUITS. Newport Cassimeres—$10 the Suit.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN LINEN SUITS. White Buck and Marseilles.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN LINEN SUITS. Brown Ducks and Drills.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN LINEN SUITS. Dusters, Brown and Spanish Linens.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BUSINESS SUITS. From $10 to $35 the Suit.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BUSINESS SUITS. With Newmarket and Paletot Coats.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BUSINESS SUITS. Seersuckers, Drap d'Ettes and Flannels.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BUSINESS SUITS. Alpaca Coats, White, Black and Stripe.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BUSINESS SUITS. Meltons, Tricots, English and Scotch Tweeds.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. From $20 to $50 the Suit.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. Every garment warranted.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN DRESS SUITS. Ready Made and Made to Measure.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. Every Novelty of Style and Material.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. From 3 to 16 years, for Home and School Wear.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. From $4 to $16 the Suit.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. Linen Duck and Marseilles.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. Bismarcks and Garibaldis.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. Linen Sacks and Dusters.
SUMMER CLOTHING IN BOYS' SUITS. Made to Measure at short notice.
SUMMER CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings and Vestings.
SUMMER CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER. Perfect Fitting guaranteed.
FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS. Shirts Ready made and Made to Measure.
SEND FOR PRICE-LIST AND NEW rules for self-measurement.
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Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau-st.,
Southeast corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

The Democratic
BOMBARDMENT!
WILL COMMENCE ON THE NOMINATION OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, BUT THE BOMBARDMENT OF THE HIGH PRICES OF CLOTHING WILL BE COMMENCED BY
BELL BROTHERS, NO. 20 FOURTH-AVENUE.
ON THE CALLING OF THE CONVENTION, AND THEY WILL OFFER STRANGERS AND DELEGATES VISITING THE CITY A TREMENDOUS DEDUCTION ON THEIR FORMER PRICES. CUSTOM SUITS MADE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE
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Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER,
No. 308 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 419, July 7, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 419.
75, 28, 48, 13, 37, 44, 70, 66, 5, 71, 73, 11, 76.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 420, July 7, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 420.
63, 70, 58, 43, 74, 77, 14, 16, 47, 44, 10, 32, 22.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 471, July 7, 1868.
26, 41, 17, 3, 27, 14, 63, 31, 72, 55, 67, 59, 70.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 472, July 7, 1868.
10, 32, 19, 59, 25, 69, 42, 30, 9, 17, 65, 33, 29.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 1— Fulton-st.